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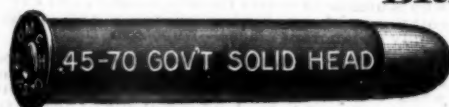


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HISTORY FROM A NEW STANDPOINT.*

THE historical works relating to the American Civil War already exceed 6,000 volumes, and it is strange that among all these writers Colonel Fox should be the first to write its history as told by the muster-out rolls and casualty reports of the various regiments. As a result, we have a work which deals solely with official statements and well-attested facts. Opinions and adjectives find no place in the pages of this remarkable book; and yet the story is so well told, and the matter so well arranged, that even its statistical pages will arrest the attention of the most careless student of war history. When figures become a measure of heroism, or when they establish the proud record of a regiment, they cease to be dull and uninteresting. In an article on a similar subject, in the *Century Magazine*, Colonel Fox forcibly says that such figures are not a "census of population or products, but statistics every unit of which stands for the pale, upturned face of a dead soldier."

The most important chapter in Colonel Fox's book, the one from which it properly derives its title, is the one which gives a list of all the regiments and batteries in the Union Army and shows the number of deaths in each command, officers and men separately; also, the date of organization of each command, and the division and corps in which it served. These important facts are given here for the first time, there being no other publication in all our rebellion literature where this information, or so much as refers to the mortality statistics, can be found. Especially interesting are the figures for the Regular regiments; commands which have hitherto been overlooked and well nigh forgotten in the mass of volunteer records. The pages devoted to these gallant regiments attest the heroism with which they faced the enemy's musketry, and the record of casualties indicates plainly the hard fighting which they encountered. In point of numerical loss, the 18th Infantry is the most prominent; next, comes the 14th and 15th Infantry. Of the Artillery, the 5th and 4th sustained the heaviest loss in action; and, in the mounted service the hardest fighting seems to have fallen to the lot of the 1st Cavalry, the 2d Cavalry sustaining nearly as severe a loss. Regarding this matter of loss in action Colonel Fox says: "It may be suggested that large casualty lists are not necessarily indicative of the fighting qualities of a regiment; that on many occasions regiments have rendered valuable service and achieved a brilliant success with but slight loss. Granted, as regards some particular action or instance. But, in the long run active service brings its many scars; where the musketry was the hottest, the dead lay thickest; and there is no better way to find the fighting regiments than to follow up the bloody trail which marked their brave advance."

Other interesting tables are given, in which the losses are based on the percentage of men carried into action. Prominent in this respect are the losses at Gettysburg of the 17th, 10th and 7th U. S. Infantry; also the 16th U. S. Infantry, at Stone's River. In another chapter is a complete chronological list of battles with a list of the regiments which sustained the greatest loss in each battle. The 18th U. S. Infantry heads the list of regiments at Stone's River in this respect; the 12th Infantry is among the first named for Gaines's Mill; and the 11th has a conspicuous place in the list for the Weldon Railroad.

The records of naval losses in action fill some interesting pages, and show a chronological list of naval engagements with the casualties sustained by the crew of each vessel, the number of killed and wounded on the *Hartford* (Farragut's flagship) being especially noticeable.

Among the volunteer regiments, the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery sustained the greatest loss in action during the war, losing 38 officers and 400 enlisted men, killed or mortally wounded in action. In the infantry, the 5th New Hampshire heads the list with a loss of 18 officers and 277 men; and is followed closely by the 83d Pennsylvania, 7th Wisconsin, 5th Michigan, and 20th Massachusetts. In the cavalry, the heaviest loss occurred in the 1st Maine, that regiment having contributed 15 officers and 159 men towards the 10,596 "dead cavalymen" recorded in these pages as killed in battle. In the light artillery, Cooper's Battery (B. 1st Penn. L. Art.), leads in point of loss, two officers and 19 men having fallen at its guns.

The greatest regimental loss by disease occurred in the colored troops, the 5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery losing four officers and 697 enlisted men who died from that cause; and the 65th U. S. Colored Infantry lost six officers and 749 men. Among the white regiments, the greatest number of deaths from disease occurred in the 3d Tennessee (Union) Cavalry, which lost four officers and 532 enlisted men; and in the 6th Michigan Infantry, which lost six officers and 498 men. The regiments

losing the most from deaths in Confederate prisons were the 2d Tennessee (Union), and the 85th New York: 382 of the former and 223 of the latter died while in the hands of the enemy.

A table entitled "Maximum Losses in Light Artillery, in Any One Engagement," includes every battery that lost 30 or more in killed and wounded, in any one action. This list, which also gives the casualties, is headed by the 11th Ohio, at Iuka; and is followed next by five regular batteries, viz.: Seeley's, at Chancellorsville; Campbell's, at Antietam; Cushing's, at Gettysburg; Burnham's, at Chickamauga; and Stuart's, at Gettysburg. This list plainly shows the conspicuous part taken by the regular batteries in every campaign of the war.

The pages devoted to the Confederate regiments and their losses will prove a revelation to many. The casualties, all of which are taken from the Confederate official reports, show even greater regimental losses in action than any sustained by the Union troops; and though the figures will attest the oft quoted valor of the Confederate soldiers, they also bear witness to the steady nerve and deadly aim of the man in blue. A European emperor, while entertaining a former foe at a review, pointed to the ghastly scars of one of his veterans and said: "What do you think of men who can undergo wounds like these?" And quickly came the reply: "And what do you think of men who can inflict such wounds?"

Some valuable tables are given in which the percentage of loss by each State, as based on its enrollment, is given. Among other noteworthy pages are the historical sketches of the Army corps, each of which is prefaced with a list of battles in which the corps was present. Also, a chapter on "Famous Divisions and Brigades," in which the Pennsylvania Reserves, the Vermont Brigade, Irish Brigade, Sickles's Excelsior Brigade, Jersey Brigade, Star Brigade (Heckman's), Eagle Brigade, Philadelphia Brigade and other renowned commands are mentioned, and their losses in battle compared. But the most interesting pages to the old veterans will be found in a chapter entitled "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments," in which a full quarto page is accorded each, with the losses (tabulated by companies), enrollments, list of battles—with loss in each—historical notes, etc.

Other pages give curious and interesting extracts from the muster out rolls; anthropological statistics showing the heights, ages, weights, and nativity of soldiers, and the color of the hair and eyes; list of chaplains killed in battle, their names and the circumstances connected with their death; list of general officers killed in action, etc. The book is a large, elegantly bound quarto, and the paper and typographical work are of superior quality.

SHOE FOR THE SERVICE HORSE.

Major Geo. B. Rodney:

DEAR MAJOR: I have been highly pleased with your article on the question of the shoe for the Service horse.* I heartily agree with you that most of the work of the Army horse should be done in the bare hoof.

I well remember the first Mexican horseman I ever saw in the streets of Tampico. The pavement was cobblestone, like all Mexican streets with a sharp pitch to the middle, where is the gutter. The whole sight to me was decidedly new, instructive, and violated all my teachings. The bearing of the horse, his rider, and the manœuvre astonished me. The horse was throwing his head high and apparently freely in the air, bit and rein loose, no interdependence between rider and horse. The rein's touch against the neck directed the horse, whose feet were always under him out-like; no plunging forward, bearing on the bit, nor the rider holding himself into the saddle by a pull on the rein. The bare hoofs resounded on the cobblestones like flint, as I suppose they were, for I found the horse had cobblestones for his stall floor, and in such cases I don't doubt that more silica enters into the formation of the hoof fibres than can be secreted when the horse ranges a marshy or soft soil. I suspect the growth is then too quick.

The rider was fearlessly galloping, prancing, and sharply turning his horse in a manner that would have surely thrown any Yankee-ridden horse on a New York street parade. The horse was as confident as his rider. This incident was so soon after Randolph Ridley's death in Monterey that I connected the contrasting results unavoidably. Here was a Mexican on a horse taught to care for his own poise with his bare hoofs under him, perfectly safe; there, under the same conditions of footing, was the finest rider in America, probably, killed by his horse tutored to depend on bit, bridle, and iron shoes.

Still, there is a limit to the unaided power of the hoof. No natural hoof will stand the steady, heavy draying of eight hours a day over Belgian pavement, no matter how you floor the horse's stall. No pack animal with the bare hoof can continuously climb volcanic strata. I remember a case in point. Lieut. Tredwell Moore, 2d Infantry, in 1852 conducted an expedition prospecting for a feasible railway directly east from San Francisco, toward Mono Lake. The bare rocks and gritty hills soon cut up the hoofs of his Sonorensis pack mules, whose feet had never known shoes; and his survey was cut short from this very cause, his men using every garment they could spare to protect the feet of their animals.

Would not the character of the country we are to campaign in properly point out the most suitable practice? For every little severity of demand it would not be necessary to fly to the iron shoe. Something might be learned from the Japan custom

*Major Rodney's paper read before the officers of Fort Adams, published in *Journal of the Military Service Institute*, May, 1889.

of other protecting material. Straw, among other things, is in use with them. Has the leather shoe ever been tried? I am sure that in many hard, dry, or pedregal roads, if the edge of the hoof was protected for say half the day's march, with an annulus of leather, nature would be able to supply the other half day's wear. This would not have the objectionable features of the iron shoe, as it could be applied or removed in a moment, and would not restrain the spring of the hoof.

Respectfully,
JNO. HAMILTON,
Colonel, U. S. A., retired.
32 SIDNEY PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MEETING OF WEST POINTERS.

A MEETING of West Point graduates living in and near Chicago took place at the Grand Pacific Hotel April 23, at which 18 sat down to a banquet that proved in all respects delightful. The movement for the reunion started among some of the graduates in civil life, and was put in the hands of Gen. W. S. Smith, '53; Lieut. L. D. Green, '73; and Mr. T. W. Hall, '87, as a committee, and every one that could be thought of as likely to come was invited, though doubtless some were overlooked. General Crook, Captain King and others who expected to be present were at the last moment prevented. Col. P. T. Turley, '48, presided, and made a fine address. The following toasts were drank: "Our Alma Mater," response by Gen. Wm. Scoy Smith, '53. "Our War Record," responded to by Gen. Milo S. Hascall, '52, and "West Point in Civil Life," by Mr. H. B. Herr, '66. The toast "Benny Havens," was drank "standing in a row," and the response was a vocal volley from the whole company, who sang half a dozen verses. Resolutions were passed to "continue the motion" in the reunion matter and to make it an annual affair. To this end a committee with full power was appointed to arrange a meeting for the spring of 1890. The committee consists of General W. S. Smith, Gen. M. S. Hascall, Mr. H. B. Herr and the two senior graduates at the time on duty at the Headquarters Division of the Missouri. Besides those already mentioned there were present the following: Generals Robert Williams, '51, and J. D. Bingham, '54; Major C. E. L. B. Davis, '66; Captains W. L. Marshall, '68, and C. P. Miller, '67; Lieuts. T. G. Townsend, '71, and H. T. Reed, '73, and Messrs. C. P. Stivers, '79; C. L. Hammond, '78; E. C. Young, '87; W. P. Butler, '66, and Mr. Wm. Upham, '66.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A GENERAL OFFICER.

THE most essential qualities for a general will always be as follows: First, a high moral courage, capable of great resolutions; secondly, a physical courage which takes no account of danger.—*Jointint.*

A man who is gallant, just, firm, upright, capable of esteeming merit in others instead of being jealous of it, and skillful in making this merit conduce to his own glory, will always be a good general, and may even pass for a great man.—*Jointint.*

That general, however able in all other respects, who is unable to obtain the affections of, and excite enthusiasm of some kind or other among his soldiers, is only an ignorant officer.—*Napoleon.*

In the hour of battle when opposing volcanoes burst forth, when explosion meets explosion, and when volleying peals of musketry add their wild accompaniment to the loud symphony of death, the general of the nineteenth century must, like his predecessors of the eighteenth, hand the reins to fortune.—*Mitchell.*

THE SPECTRE COMPANY.*

"Ghosts," said the soldier Engineer.
"Are something we're not apt to fear."
Spirits don't fool with soldiers much,
Though soldiers sometimes take to such.
Look at me,
You will see
One who saw D Company.

"Mine was the First Relief—on guard.
Mr 'bunkie,' otherwise my 'pard,'
Had said, since 1846
That Company D, Engineers—was nix.
While on my post
I saw the ghost
Of Company D, complete almost.

"Companies A, B, C and E
We knew about, but where was D?
Not with us, not at West Point.
Surely something was out of joint.
Who comes there!
My eyeballs stare,
An armed party of ghosts was there.

"The Captain, tall and thin and pale,
Subalterns spare and very frail,
I nerved their bodies through and through,
What was poor No. 6 to do?
Rank and file
All this while
Wore on their lips a ghastly smile.

"Corporal Fritz, of my relief,
Stared when he came, in unbelief:
'Was you trunk or crazy, Brown,' he said,
'Twas time you had von night in pet,
The countersign
Was Prantywine
May be haf gone to your bet, ach, nein?'

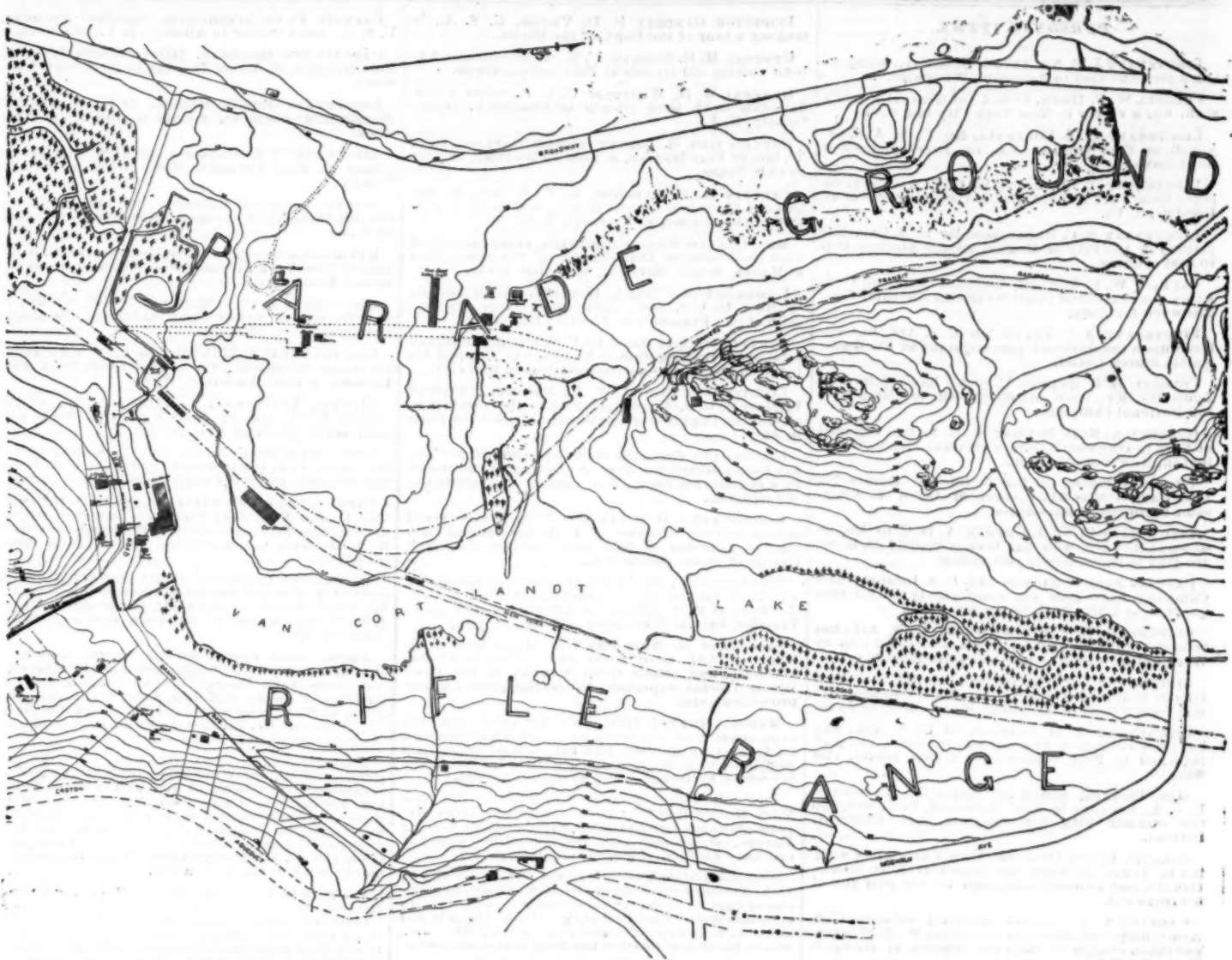
"Off with his belts, confine that man,
Charges preferred, so the story ran;
Drunk on post, the Jimjams sure,
A fate some soldiers learn to endure.
'Company D,
Let me see,'
Said the Court, 'there was such a company;

"The sergeants, in California
Were named, but it never came this way;
In fact on paper it still exists,
And Brown has seen it through the mista.'
He went free,
Company D
Passed his post, sure as sure can be."

—JAMES WYLLIS DIXON.

*Originally it was intended that the Battalion of Engineers should consist of five companies—A, B, C, D and E. A skeleton company was formed and the sergeants were named for it. Company D still exists on paper, and it is a veritable phantom company.

*"Regimental Losses in the American Civil War, 1861-1865.—A treatise on the Extent and Nature of the Mortuary Losses in the Union Regiments, with full and exhaustive statistics, compiled from the official records on file in the State Military Bureaus and at Washington. By William F. Fox, Lt.-Col., U. S. V., 4to, pp. 660. Albany Publishing Company, Albany, N. Y.



THE NEW PARADE GROUND.

The accompanying map shows the location of the new parade ground and rifle range of the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., situated in Van Courtland Park, New York City. For many years the National Guard of New York City has been without any parade ground. The use of certain ground in Central Park, which was originally intended for the use of the troops, has been denied them at all times, and when brigade or division evolutions have been held the troops of New York City have assembled at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the park authorities of that city kindly consenting to its use.

The want of a suitable parade ground has been manifest for a long time, but nothing seems to have been done in the matter until Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the brigade, interested himself, looked carefully into the various details, and kept constantly at work pushing the scheme until the ground in question was finally acquired and an appropriation to improve the same granted. The location is a most delightful and picturesque one, besides being one of the most accessible from any part of the city. The park proper comprises 1,069 acres, and the ground was formerly in the possession of the Van Courtland family of revolutionary fame, and from which the park is named. There is a natural loveliness about the surroundings which fairly charms the lover of nature. There are streams and lakes, woods containing many fine old trees, orchards, grassy meadows and hills from which a fine view in different directions can be obtained. The old mill close by the station was built over 200 years ago, and the scene around it is charming. The large lake, situated in the southern part, covers about 75 acres, and is fed by natural springs. The overflow from the lake forms a stream, which flows to the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil. As will be seen by the map, the parade, which contains some 130 acres, is on the westerly side of the park, and the rifle range is directly east of the latter, being separated by the N. Y. City and Northern R. R. and the lakes. The Yonkers rapid transit road runs all the way along the easterly side of the parade ground. \$25,000 has been appropriated toward putting the latter in order, and \$25,000 toward fitting up the rifle range. It has not yet been fully decided whether the shooting will be done across or lengthwise of the range; in either case a distance of over 1,000 yards can be obtained. The advantage of shooting across the range would be that more targets could be used. Maj. Crocker, brigade inspector of rifle practice, has a plan by which he thinks it would be practicable to fire at 100, 200 and 500 yards simultaneously.

The range is to be fitted up according to the latest and best ideas, and the arrangement of shooting will be so conducted that there will be no possible injury from any stray shots to people in the vicinity. Troops can be landed right on the parade ground or directly at the butts from the elevated road at 155th street and 8th avenue in 15 minutes. The ground can also be reached via the N. Y. Central road from 42d or 125th street and 4th avenue, and transferring

to the Northern road at High Bridge. The 6th and 9th avenue elevated roads, with trains every few minutes, makes the place especially accessible with very little expense. This saving of time and money to the members of the Guard means a great deal, and a large increase of marksmen would be one of the most important results. The range being so easy of access, and at such a trifling cost, large numbers would practice repeatedly, where now they only practice once a year and many not that. Numbers of men could in a half a day complete their shooting and be able to return to business.

The work of improvement is being rapidly pushed. Marsh land has been filled in, the ground levelled in places, and cleared of orchards and shrubbery, and judging from the present progress the parade ground will in all probability be ready this summer and certainly by the fall. The rifle range will also very likely be completed this fall. On the parade ground in the map is indicated in certain places a number of buildings. These are all being removed except the old Morris Mansion, which was used in revolutionary times by General Washington as his headquarters. This house is the most southerly one on the parade ground, in the centre of the same, and is close by the letter A. The arrow in the map indicates the north, and is a guide for indicating the different points of interest.

SADDLE, BRIDLE AND BLANKET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Our saddle would probably be improved by lengthening the bars four or five inches to the rear. It would increase the bearing surface to support the weight placed upon the saddle, and would doubtless prevent many sores now caused by the rear ends of the bars grinding into the horse's back. As the blanket must extend beyond the saddle, an increase in the length of the saddle would prevent the clothing roll resting on the backbone and making a sore, as it occasionally does now. A soldier, with even a moderate-sized foot, after putting on over his boot a snow-excluder, which he must do to save his feet from amputation for freezing during winter expeditions in the north, finds that he cannot get his foot into the stirrup, and is subjected to the fatigue of riding with his legs dragging without the aid and comfort of his stirrups.

With our varieties of climate and service, we can not expect to have a neat, pretty stirrup, but should have a large, roomy one, even if it is clumsy in appearance. It should be broad enough inside for the foot of a large man with the snow excluder on; high enough for a short man to dismount from a tall horse without his toe catching in the top of the stirrup, and deep enough for the foot to go in until the fore part of the heel strikes the stirrup without the toe being stopped by the hood.

We think every man will vote for a hood on his stirrup who has ridden without one in a storm that commenced with rain (that soaked his feet) and then turned to sleet and extreme cold; and everyone who has ridden all day without one with his feet

scorching under a hot southern sun when the thermometer in the shade registers anywhere from 100 degs. to 117 degs.

Observation of any command that has been on the march six or seven hours will doubtless show that every man, whose hood does not prevent, has his foot pushed into the stirrup up to his heel. Generally when a man is tired he shortens his stirrups and rams his feet into them as far as they will go, unless the stirrups are fastened to the saddle so far back that he really stands up in them. It is perhaps correct to say that the world, including our Indians, except Americans and Mexicans, are using short stirrups with the foot well in, and most of Europe, soldiers as well as civilians, are learning to "bob up" at the trot, English fashion. The short stirrup is believed to diminish the number of cases of that disability, hernia-rupture; so common among horsemen.

The foreign soldier uses a snaffle and a curb rein. As he habitually rides on the snaffle the curb is effective whenever he has occasion to use it. We have only the curb, and by its habitual use the horse's mouth becomes hardened and the bit is not effective when it is most needed. We have rarely ever seen a troop charge at drill without several horses breaking and running away in spite of their riders' pulling and sawing on the curb with both hands.

Our blanket is very good but it soon wears thin, and is apt to be thin towards the end of a scout or expedition, when the horses are run down in flesh. A thin horse and a thin blanket are apt to make a sore back. We wish a thick felt saddle cloth, with edges bound with braid, was issued for garrison use and when going into the field the present blanket be placed on the felt and between it and the saddle. The two would probably give thickness enough, even when the horse is thin. A small strap sewed on the upper front part of the felt, to buckle into a ring on the front of the pommel, English fashion, would prevent either from slipping and keep saddle and blankets together.

The "Journal of the Military Service Institution" for May contains the following articles: "A Mission for the Infantry Service," by Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A.; "A Few Words on Horse Shoeing," by Brvt. Maj. G. B. Rodney, captain 4th U. S. Art.; "The Practical Training of Field Batteries," by Adj. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Art.; "Comparative Table of the Relative Value of Field Artillery Guns," by Lt. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art. There are also some excellent reprints and translations, military notes, comments and criticisms, and reviews of military works, etc.

COMMANDER CHARLES READE, R. N., a nephew of the late Charles Reade, the novelist, seems to have some of his uncle's peculiar talent, for he has lately taken rank as a lecturer on subjects of general interest connected with the Navy, mingling amusing anecdotes and tales of heroism with practical remarks and descriptions of our latest battle ships.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. E. NOLAN, 4th U. S. Cav., is enjoying a pleasant visit to Appleton, Wisconsin.

COLONEL W. F. DRUM, U. S. A., of General Ruger's staff, was a visitor to New York City last week.

LIEUTENANT C. L. CORTELLI, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT T. B. MOTT, 1st U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting relatives at Leesburgh, Va.

LIEUTENANT S. C. ROBERTSON, 1st U. S. Cav., has arrived in the City of Mexico, on his business trip to that country.

CAPTAIN W. B. BORDEN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, was expected to arrive in San Antonio, Tex., this week for duty.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Art., has entered upon the duties of post adjutant at Ft. Wadsworth, Staten Island.

COLONEL H. C. HODGES, U. S. A., has rejoined at Louisville, Ky., from an official visit to Camp Nelson National Cemetery.

GENERAL A. McD. McCOOK, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a pleasant visit to Washington, New York City, etc.

THE engagement of Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th U. S. Cav., to Miss Almy, sister of Lt. W. E. Almy, same regiment, is announced.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. D. C. to Major-General Howard, who has been seriously ill, is, we are glad to learn, slowly recovering.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. BISHOP, 13th U. S. Infantry, and Company, have now got comfortably settled into quarters at Little Rock Barracks, Ark.

LIEUTENANT D. J. RUMBOUGH, 3d U. S. Art., has returned to San Antonio, from a pleasant trip to Washington, where he met many old friends.

LIEUTENANT F. B. PRATT, 23d U. S. Inf., is visiting friends at 31 East Washington street, Chicago. He will return to Fort Mackinac, Mich., early in June.

LIEUTENANT A. D. SCHENCK, 2d U. S. Art., who has been visiting in New Orleans for some time past returned to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, this week.

MRS. DEWEES, widow of Major T. B. Dewees, U. S. A., has gone to Fort Robinson, Neb., to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Philip A. Bettens.

COLONEL ELMER OTIS, 8th U. S. Cav., lately visiting in Texas, on leave, has joined at Fort Meade, Dakota, and assumed command of the post and of his regiment.

CAPTAIN A. R. CHAPIN, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, under the direction of Colonel W. M. Wherry, has taken charge of the Post Schools at Newport Barracks, Ky.

CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Art., was at Newport, R. I., this week to lecture before the class under instruction at the War College. He is soon to sail for Europe.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., since his arrival in San Francisco has been the recipient of much public attention, and finds his new location eminently agreeable.

LIEUTENANT H. H. WRIGHT, 9th U. S. Cavalry, now East on leave, and lately at the Grand Hotel, New York City, will rejoin at Fort Robinson, Neb., towards the end of May.

MISS ROBERTA MOTT, daughter of Dr. A. R. Mott and sister of Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st U. S. Art., was married April 25, at Leesburgh, Va., to Dr. F. W. Chapin, of New York City.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., and Staff, have returned from their visit to the Cherokee strip, etc., and the General has reported everything quiet in Oklahoma Territory.

CAPTAINS C. T. WITHERELL and J. G. Leefe, 19th U. S. Inf., with their companies, have left Fort Clark and are expected to arrive at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., in a day or two.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, recently visiting in New York City and other places, will rejoin at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week. He will return to his post in a few days.

MRS. LANGDON, wife of Col. L. L. Langdon, 1st U. S. Art., who has been visiting friends near San Francisco since her arrival on the Pacific Coast, has now joined her husband at the Presidio.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HOWE, 4th U. S. Artillery, went to Fisher's Island, N. Y., this week, to spy out the land, as it is proposed to establish there this summer the rifle practice camp formed last summer.

MR. FERDON BEACH, of Piermont on the Hudson, N. Y., was married, April 25, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Agnes Morgan Beach, daughter of the late Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Francis Beach, Captain 4th U. S. Artillery.

CAPTAIN R. G. ARMSTRONG, 1st U. S. Infantry, is preparing, with his Company, to change base from Fort McDermitt, Nev., to Angel Island, Cal., the former post being about to be surrendered to the Interior Department.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, appointed Military attaché to our legation at Madrid, expected to reach New York this week, in time to sail with Minister Palmer for Spain. Captain Hamilton will return to the United States next winter.

MR. HENRY WHITE, our Charge d'Affaires at London, on May 3, presented at the Queen's drawing room, Colonel Fred. D. Grant, our Minister to Austria, and Lieut. Henry D. Borup, U. S. Army, our military attaché to our Legation at Paris, while the Countess Bylandt, wife of the Netherlands Minister to England, presented Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Borup.

INSPECTOR GENERAL P. D. VROOM, U. S. A., is making a tour of the Dept. of the Platte.

GENERAL M. R. MORGAN, U. S. A., of Chicago, has been visiting old friends at Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., spent a few days this week with friends at Chadwick, Ocean County, N. J.

CAPTAIN GEO. H. TORNEY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., late of Fort Monroe, is now on his road to Fort Brown, Texas.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Art., on sick leave at 33 Brewer street, Boston, will spend a portion of the summer at Newport, R. I.

MR. WILLIAM WESTON, for many years connected with the Engineer Department of the Army, died at Manaus, Brazil, March 27, of yellow fever.

UNDER orders of May 4, Lieuts. F. Marsh and G. W. Burr, 1st U. S. Art., change base from the Presidio of San Francisco to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

CAPTAIN OTTO L. HEIN, 1st U. S. Cavalry, military attaché of the Legation at Vienna, has reached his future home, writes a correspondent in that city.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. E. MERRILL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., goes to France this summer to attend the Congress of Engineers to be held in Paris in July.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES G. AYRES, 10th U. S. Cav., has been selected for duty as recorder of the Board of Examiners of State War claims, with station in Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. D. MILEY, 5th U. S. Art., a recent arrival at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., has entered upon duty as adjutant of that post, and has also taken charge of signal instruction.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, Ordnance Department, will bid good bye to old comrades of the 4th U. S. Artillery at Fort Adams, in a few days, and go to Troy for duty at Watervliet Arsenal.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR, Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, Adj. Gen. Drum, and Generals Crook, Williams, and others spent Monday at the Rock Island Arsenal inspecting the works, plans for improvement, etc.

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD's personal staff has been augmented this week by the detail of his son, 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., as aide-de-camp, a position which he relinquished Oct. 1, 1885, under Secretary Endicott's order as to staff details.

THE following "personal" appears in the New York Herald May 8: "An accomplished Army surgeon offers his services to invalids or others visiting Europe, at reduced cost, visiting places closed to ordinary visitors. Fidelity, Herald uptown."

A CHANGE of assignments in the stations of the 2d U. S. Artillery gives Capt. W. McK. Dunn, now the senior captain of the regiment present for duty with it, command of Fort Preble, Me. Capt. Dunn is just about to relinquish command of Jackson Bks., La., where his administration has been quite successful.

THE retirement of Lieut.-Col. Leslie Smith, 20th U. S. Inf., on Wednesday next, May 15, promotes Major Dainfield Parker, 9th, to lieutenant-colonel, 20th; Capt. Richard Combs, 7th, to major, 9th; 1st Lieut. M. F. H. Kendrick, 7th, to captain, and 2d Lieut. J. E. McCoy to 1st lieutenant. The 7th will part with regret with Major Combs, who has been identified with the regiment since January 30, 1855.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, Gen. J. J. Reynolds, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Col. S. C. Kellogg, U. S. A., and a party of ex-officers of the Army of the Cumberland, etc., spent the week in Chattanooga, the object being to complete the maps of the Chickamauga battlefield. On Sunday Gen. Rosecrans revisited the scene of the fight for the first time since 1863. Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, headed the Confederates of the party.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. RUSSELL, 9th Infantry, would, says the Kansas City Times, fill admirably the vacancy for a major in the Adjutant-General's Department, to be caused by the retirement of Gen. Drum, and a more deserving and efficient officer can hardly be found. Major Russell has acted in the capacity time and again while on Gen. Augur's staff, and has always been equal to the task. He is a thorough gentleman and has a good war record.

JUDGE CATLIN, of Oregon, says a despatch, has declined to appoint Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., guardian of Linda and Ben Holliday, children of the late Ben Holliday, notwithstanding it was the expressed wish of their parents and the hearty desire of the children. On being interviewed, Gen. Ingalls said: "I cannot understand why I am ignored. Courts have refused to appoint me guardian of the children because I am not a blood relation. It cannot be based on legal grounds for the guardianship was offered to Judge H. Williams and he is no kinsman of the children."

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., has accepted the position of Chief Marshal at the dedication ceremonies at Gettysburg, May 21 and 22, tendered him by the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Board of Commissioners on Gettysburg Monuments, and has appointed Col. Sylvester Bonaffon, Jr., U. S. V., Chief of Staff. The headquarters will be at No. 3311 Walnut street, Philadelphia, until May 17, and after that at the Springs Hotel, Gettysburg. Organizations intending to participate in the ceremonies are requested to communicate with the Chief of Staff prior to May 15, in order that they may be assigned to their positions in the line.

A WRITER on "Natural Riding" in the Washington Star says: "Away back in 1861, in St. Louis, I saw the very best equestrianism my eyes had been favored with up to that time. The rider filled my ideal perfectly. He wore the uniform of a federal captain of the staff, and on inquiry I was told he was Capt. Chauncey McKeever, acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Fremont, then commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters in St. Louis. The captain rode a dark chestnut sorrel that looked to be thoroughbred. The mount was worthy of the rider. My eyes feasted on the exhibition the captain unconsciously made as he slowly and alone rode down the street."

CAPTAIN F. C. AINSWORTH, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., was a visitor to Albany, N. Y., this week.

CAPTAIN WM. HOFFMAN, 14th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Tuesday to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT EDGAR RUSSEL, 3d U. S. Art., of Washington Barracks, visited Guineys, Va., this week.

LIEUTENANT J. L. BARBOUR, 7th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Laramie, Wyo., from a visit to Omaha.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., has left Washington, to spend May and part of June on leave.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL W. B. ROCHESTER, U. S. A., visited New York City this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT JOHN F. McBLAIN, 9th U. S. Cav., of Fort Niobrara, has left there on leave to be absent until the middle of June.

LIEUTENANT D. L. HOWELL, 7th U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion, has changed base from Fort Laramie to Fort Washakie, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CAMERON, C. B., of the British Army, was in New York this week with quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUTENANT W. E. AYER, 12th U. S. Inf., who is visiting at 12 Franklin street, Providence, R. I., has had his leave extended until the middle of July.

CAPTAIN CONSTANT WILLIAMS, 7th U. S. Inf., with Cos. D and F of that regiment, are now on the march from Fort Laramie to Fort Logan, Col. Capt. R. B. Benham accompanying the troops as medical officer.

MAJOR A. G. ROBINSON, Quartermaster, U. S. A., arrived in New Orleans on Monday of this week and has taken charge of the Q. M. Depot there. Major J. W. Scully, whom he succeeds, now goes to Atlanta for duty.

Among those present at the formal opening in Baltimore, May 7, of Johns Hopkins Hospital were Surg.-Gen. John Moore, U. S. A.; Surg.-Gen. J. M. Browne, U. S. N., and Col. John S. Billings, Surgeon, U. S. A., who is medical adviser of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Billings made an interesting address pertinent to the occasion.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., presided on Wednesday in Philadelphia at the 28th international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. There were present some of the most prominent laymen of the evangelical churches, not only of the United States and Canada, but from England, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and other countries. Gen. Howard made an excellent address on the work of the association.

CAPTAIN D. F. STILES, 10th U. S. Inf., in a recent letter to a friend at Leavenworth, written from "Infantry Camp, Oklahoma City," says: "This town now has probably 2,500 or 3,000 people in it. It is a good town but will not be much more than it is for two or three years, then it may get a good start. The election for permanent city officials was exceedingly quiet and orderly. There has not been a single case of violence that we know of."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following: "About a month ago there were six officers of infantry named Read, Reade or Reed on the active list, viz: Ogden B. Read, 11th Inf.; Wm. I. Reed, 7th Inf.; H. T. Reed, 1st Inf.; E. D. Reed, 25th Inf., and the brothers Harry and Philip Reade. During the month of April the three officers first named have vacated their positions on the active list, one by death and two by retirement. It is quite a coincidence that three out of six officers of the same name, all infantry, should, within a period limited by April 15 and 23, be dropped from the list. May 13, 1867, Philip Reade became a lieutenant of Co. H, 3d Inf. He is a lieutenant of Co. H, 3d Inf., still. Twenty-two years in one company!"

THE New York Times, under the head of "National Guard Gossip," says: "The successful outcome of the military parade has heightened the admiration of National Guardsmen everywhere for Col. S. E. Blunt, U. S. A., chief aid to Major Gen. Schofield. While the order directing how the parade should be formed, how it should progress, and how it should be dismissed, emanated from the latter, as chief marshal, the details were really worked out by Col. Blunt, and the procession was set in motion under his immediate direction and personal supervision. In the organizing and handling of an immense body of troops, under the stress of conditions at once unique and unprecedented, Col. Blunt has shown himself to be possessed of military genius of an uncommonly high order. The order formulated by him was a model of straightforward, common sense directions, capable of being fully and clearly comprehended by the dullest intelligence. Col. Blunt evidently aimed at results rather than display, and he achieved them. The centennial parade, by common consent, will be to him an enduring monument."

THE Dallas News says: "Texas boys in the U. S. Army are reflecting great credit on their State. Lt. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th U. S. Inf., has been detailed for a four years' tour of duty as commandant of cadets at the University of Missouri at Columbia. Lieut. Buck's father is the postmaster in Hillsboro, Tex. First Lieut. John J. Haden, 8th U. S. Inf., a native of Navarro County, is at present professor of civil engineering at the advanced school for Army officers at Fort Leavenworth, while Lt. Charles J. Crane, 24th U. S. Inf., also a Texan, is at present the chief instructor of infantry tactics at the Military Academy at West Point. Another Texas boy who has also achieved success in the Army is 1st Lieutenant Luther R. Hare, 7th Cav., a native of Sherman, and a son of Hon. Silas Hare. Lieut. Hare graduated at West Point in 1874 and at once joined the famous regiment of the lamented Custer, and it was while in command of a troop under this gallant officer that this youngster, by his gallantry and bravery in several affairs with Indians, attracted the attention of Major-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, whose chief of staff Lieut. Hare afterward became and remained for years."

CAPTAIN ROBERTS, 17th Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook, has returned to Chicago from his Western trip.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. E. D. THOMAS, 5th Cavalry, were in Chicago, Saturday, May 4, registering at the Palmer House.

THE wife of Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., is at the Hot Springs, Ark., and is being greatly benefited by her visit there.

LIEUTENANT C. G. DWYER, 21st U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bridger, will leave there in a few days to spend the summer on leave.

LIEUTENANT L. D. GREENE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, we are informed, will shortly relinquish his position as A. D. C. on the staff of Major-Gen. Crook.

The wife of Capt. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cavalry, is visiting her father in Chicago, Major Ely McClellan, surgeon, U. S. A., attending surgeon at headquarters, Div. Mo.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, U. S. A., Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Major-Gen. Crook, is soon to visit Fort Keogh, Montana, to see what facilities the rifle range there affords for general practice and competitions.

CAPTAIN C. C. CUBICK, 22d U. S. Inf., has just purchased a Steinway Upright Piano, to be sent to his quarters at Fort Totten. The captain and his accomplished lady will be more than ever centres of attraction to their Army friends.—*Pioneer Press.*

POST CHAPLAIN J. V. LEWIS arrived in Washington, May 8, and is now undergoing treatment at the Government Insane Asylum. He was conducted East by 1st Lieut. C. W. Rowell, 2d Infantry, the recorder of the retiring board by which he was recently examined.

As Capt. F. W. Elbrey, Medical Dept., U. S. A., is now at the top of the list of his grade, his retirement to fill the vacancy on the limited list caused by the death of Prof. Weir is considered highly probable, though it is not likely that any action will be taken until the return of Secretary Proctor.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Major E. B. Williston, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Lester, 8th Cav.; Capt. C. S. Hiley, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. K. McGunagle, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Rowell, 2d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum, 12th Inf.; Major J. C. G. Happersett, Med. Dept.

THE bill of complaint in the suit of the Government against Adam Badeau, late American Consul General at Havana, and his bondsmen, Gen. Horace Porter and Col. Fred. D. Grant as administrators of his father's estate, was filed in the clerk's office of the U. S. Court May 8. It sets forth that Badeau, in violation of his trust, appropriated to his own use \$5,600.05, received by him as counsel fees in 1884, hence the suit in which his bondsmen are made co respondents.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES G. AYRES, 10th Cavalry, has been ordered to special duty in Washington as recorder of the Board on Territorial Claims, of which Col. Biddle is president. Capt. Frank West, 6th Cavalry, was formerly recorder of the Board, but upon the death of Major Farnsworth was detailed as a member, since which time the board has been without a recorder. The Board as at present constituted consists of Col. Biddle, president; Major Hunter, judge advocate, and Capt. West, members, and Lieut. Ayres, recorder.

POST CHAPLAIN J. V. LEWIS has not yet arrived at the Washington Insane Asylum. When last heard from he was in Omaha, where he had gone from Fort Niobrara, without leave, for the purpose of having a good time, and, from his appearance when found, was no doubt successful—that is from his own standpoint. In view of this last escapade it is by no means certain that the Department will care to have its order for confinement in the insane asylum obeyed. Either a Court-martial or wholly retirement is thought to be more likely.

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT C. A. BRADBURY, U. S. N., attached to the *Yorktown*, was in Washington during the first part of the week on a visit to friends.

PAYMASTER W. J. THOMSON, U. S. N., has reported for duty as paymaster of the receiving ship *Dale* at the Navy-yard, Washington, as the relief of Paymr. L. G. Boggs.

COMMANDER C. J. TRAIN, U. S. N., recently detached from the command of the training ship *Constitution*, has been ordered to his old position in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, as assistant to Commo. Schley.

It is understood that orders will shortly be issued, detailing Pay Director Thos. H. Looker to special duty in the Navy Department. The nature of his duties are similar to those performed by the general inspector, which office was abandoned by Secretary Whitney.

MRS. FREMONT, wife of Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., gave the first picnic of the season in Washington, on Tuesday last, to Cabin John Bridge. A large number of the members of Washington fashionable society were present, including representatives from the diplomatic corps.

THE Baltimore Sun, referring to the Butler-Porter imbroglio which occupies so much space in the daily papers, says: "The silverware of good luck that a blind and undiscriminating fortune places in the possession of undeserving favorites, eventually finds its way to men of strong personal magnetism and powerful grasp like Gen. Butler. But the warrior of New Orleans needs no defence at the hands of the press. With him the pen was always mightier than the sword, and he may be depended upon to fight his own battles to the last drop of ink in his inkstand. And he may rest assured that whether he writes his reminiscences or not he will never be forgotten. He is one of the few, the immortal names that were not born to die, and which history will take care shall be perpetuated."

SURGEON JOHN F. BRANSFORD, U. S. N., under order to join the *Iroquois*, was in Washington on Monday, en route to San Francisco.

CAPTAIN FITZROY, of the British Navy, was a guest at the Albemarle Hotel, New York City, early in the week, on his way to England.

THE family of Commander B. H. McCalla, U. S. Navy, will summer at Newport, R. I., having engaged the Muenchinger Cottage, on Bellevue avenue.

P. A. PAYMASTER JOHN N. SPEEL, U. S. N., in charge of the Pay Department of the Coast Survey, is in Washington on official business. He is at the Ebbitt.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N., and family will spend the summer at Narragansett Pier. They will close their Washington House about the 10th of June.

COMMANDER H. F. PICKING, U. S. N., and bride, were in New York City early in the week, and were visited at their quarters, at the Brevoort House, by many friends.

LIEUTENANT JNO. H. MOORE, U. S. N., the Washington representative of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, and family are residing at 825 Vermont ave., Washington D. C.

LIEUTENANT F. M. DUNWOODY, U. S. R. M., was married at Oakland, Cal., April 26, to Miss Carrie A. Campbell. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents.

THE family of Lieut. W. M. Wood, U. S. N., recently ordered to the nautical school ship *St. Marys*, will spend the summer near Culpepper, Va. In the fall they will go to New York to live.

PAYMASTER H. T. STANCLIFF, U. S. N., for the past three years on duty in the Bureau of Provision and Clothing, Navy Department, has been detached and ordered to the *Marion*, Asiatic Station.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York City. He has been detached from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and will shortly go to Nicaragua.

PAYMASTER HENRY R. SMITH, of the *Essex*, whose disappearance alarmed his friends, has returned, after devoting a somewhat undue amount of time to the celebration of the Centennial of Washington's inauguration.

REAR ADMIRAL A. L. CASE, Lieutenants Seaton Schroeder, J. V. B. Bleeker, Capt. T. O. Selfridge, Rear Admirals S. B. Luce, and E. Y. McCauley are among the Navy people who will occupy cottages at Newport during the coming season.

THE wedding of Miss Evalina Heap and Lieut. A. Gleaves, U. S. N., will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, on June 10. Miss Heap is a sister of Assist. Paymaster Heap, U. S. N., and is regarded as one of the prettiest girls in Washington.

A BERLIN correspondent, referring to the Samoan commission telegraphs: The reports that Mr. Sewell and Lieutenants Parker and Buckingham, U. S. N., are not recognized officially and socially ignored are not true. On the contrary, they are well received everywhere.

PROFESSOR A. J. CORBESIER, U. S. N., attached to the Naval Academy as a professor of fencing, has been invited by the Commissioners of the Paris Exposition to visit Paris and take part in a fencing tournament that will be one of the prominent features of the Exposition.

WE were advised from Washington last week that Lieut. T. H. Stevens commanded the U. S. S. *Juniata* in the naval parade at New York on April 29. This was an error, as Lieut. Comdr. E. Longnecker was in command and brought her from Newport, R. I., to New York for the centennial ceremonies.

THE following Naval officers have registered at the Navy Department for the week ending May 10: Pay Director Caspar Schenck, Lieuts. A. C. Baker, N. R. Usher, H. M. Harrison, Geo. H. Peters, N. E. Niles and J. M. Grimes, Lieut.-Comdrs. E. H. C. Leutze and W. W. Gilpatrick, P. A. Paymr. John N. Speel, Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch, Paymr. Arthur Burris, P. A. Surg. H. S. Dickson, Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, Civil Engr. M. S. Endicott, Ensign A. L. Hall, Asst. Surg. W. F. Arnold, Surg. John C. Boyd and Comdr. Allan D. Brown.

THE Norfolk *Virginian*, referring to the departure of Lieutenant J. C. Irvine, U. S. N., for duty at the Torpedo School, says: "The Lieutenant, by his courteous bearing, happy manner and genial disposition, has made many friends in Norfolk, who regret that the usages of the naval service take from among them an officer whom it was a pleasure to meet and be admitted to his friendship. Among his brother officers Lieut. Irvine has the reputation of being a brave, skillful and reliable officer, a pleasant comrade and a firm friend."

THE most timely papers in the May number of the *Century* are a series on "Samoa: The Isles of the Navigators." The first is by Dr. H. W. Whitaker, U. S. N., and is profusely illustrated. The second, also illustrated, is on "Our Relations to Samoa," by Mr. George H. Bates, who was commissioner in 1886, and who, since this article was written, has been reappointed commissioner by the present Administration. The third paper in this series is a brief one by Capt. Erben, U. S. N., who commanded the *Tuscarora* when it took Steinberger to Samoa in 1875.

LAST Saturday afternoon Lieutenant (junior grade) August F. Fechteler, of the Navy, while returning from the races in Washington met with an accident which at one time threatened serious results. He was returning on horseback with a party of friends, and when near the corner of New York avenue and First street, while coming at quite a rapid gait, his horse sleeted and bolted, throwing the lieutenant. In the fall Lieut. Fechteler landed on his head, and when assistance reached him he was found insensible. The police ambulance was telephoned for, and he was removed to his residence, 726 17th street, where medical aid was given him. All Saturday night and Sunday his condition was quite serious, but on Monday he rallied, and the doctors now say he is out of danger.

COMMANDER JOSHUA BISHOP and P. A. Engr. J. L. Hannum, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., May 4, for San Francisco, to join the *Iroquois*. The *Landmark* says: "It is a pleasure to know Comdr. Bishop, and he has a host of friends here, as well as elsewhere, who will always be happy to hear of his success and good fortune, in whatever part of the world duty calls him."

A BERLIN correspondent telegraphs: "At the presentation of the colors May 2 to the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Messrs. Kasson, Phelps and Bates were in evening dress, and amid that large crowd of imperial guests, attired one and all in uniforms of every hue of the rainbow, the American representatives attracted general notice by the republican simplicity of their attire. The two naval officers, Lieutenants Buckingham and Parker, were in full uniform, cooked hats and all, and a couple of handsome young fellows could scarcely have been picked out to do Uncle Sam's service credit."

RECENT DEATHS.

EDMUND BRADFORD, who died April 26, at his residence in Norfolk, Va., in the 73d year of his age, entered West Point in 1833, was graduated in 1837, and promoted to the 4th Artillery. He was promoted 1st lieutenant June 25, 1841, served with great credit during the Mexican War, and finally resigned May 20, 1849, and engaged in farming at Norfolk, Va. When the war broke out he joined the Confederate service.

MRS. FANNIE CONRAD HARDING, who died May 8, aged 84, at her residence near Franklin, La., was a granddaughter of Col. Charles M. Thurston, of Virginia, who commanded a regiment in the War of the Revolution, and a sister of Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana, who was Secretary of War during the Administration of Millard Fillmore.

THE funeral services over the late Prof. Robert W. Weir, U. S. A., took place at the Holy Innocent's Church, Highland Falls. There was a large attendance and many public manifestations of regret at the loss of an officer so endeared in the past to the residents at West Point and vicinity.

EDWARD M. YARD, who died at Trenton, N. J., May 2, joined the U. S. Navy as midshipman in 1837, and rose through the various grades until he was appointed commander Sept. 14, 1855. In January, 1862, he was placed on the retired list, and on May 8, 1866, he resigned his commission.

MRS. FRENCH, wife of Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., died at Fort Snelling, Minn., April 30. The remains were taken to Detroit for interment.

MRS. BARRY, wife of Paymr. W. W. Barry, U. S. N., died at New Bedford, Mass., May 8.

ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

A new plan has been adopted with respect to the appointment of ordnance and commissary sergeants. The new regulations place the candidates for these positions on the same footing as applicants for post quartermasterships. All candidates must now pass an examination by boards convened for the purpose at various posts. Acting under this regulation the Commissary General, some time ago, designated 15 candidates for the position of commissary sergeant, and the Adjutant General 10 candidates for the position of ordnance sergeant, for examination. These were selected from the head of the standing lists kept in the two offices. All those having 15 years' service and upwards were included. All of the candidates for commissary sergeant appeared and were recommended for appointment. Nine of the other class have been examined, but the examination papers have not yet been received in all cases, there being four yet to be heard from. The five reported were all successful. No change is to be made in the standing of the candidates for ordnance sergeants. The examination is to discover if any of the candidates are unfit for the position. If recommended they go on the list of approved candidates, and when a vacancy occurs the applicants having the greatest amount of non-commissioned service will be appointed. Assuming that the four candidates yet to be heard from are successful in their examination, appointments in the future will be made in the order named:

1. Sergt. Wm. Graham, Battery K, 3d Art.
 2. Q. M. Sergt. Benjamin Arms, 24th Inf.
 3. Sergt. Rudolph Grieb, Co. 1, 17th Inf.
 4. Sergt. Wm. Welsh, Battery L, 5th Art.
 5. 1st Sergt. Stephan Schwarz, Co. F, 20th Inf.
 6. Sergt. Thomas Cahill, Co. F, 11th Inf.
 7. Sergt. Edward Bookum, Co. G, 24th Inf.
 8. Sergt. Maj. Emil Goetze, 3d Inf.
 9. 1st Sergt. Peter Toole, Battery L, 4th Art.
- It is estimated that at least two years will elapse before all of these have received appointments. Until the list is nearly exhausted, it is unlikely that another batch will be ordered up for examination. A different system will probably prevail in the selection of approved candidates for appointment as commissary sergeants. Order of merit as determined by the examination will probably have greater weight than length of service. One appointment has already been made from that standpoint. Other things being equal, however, length of service will of course be the governing factor. The methods of examination being so widely different, it is almost impossible to determine the relative merit of all the candidates. In some cases the examining boards did not forward any examination papers. In others all the proceedings were furnished. The Commissary General's office is now looking over the papers with the view to arranging the order in which appointments will hereafter be made from the list of those examined, who are: Sergt. Max Weinberger, Co. F, 1st Inf.; Sergt. John T. Barritt, Bat. H, 5th Art.; 1st Sergt. Patrick Kelly, Co. —, 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Martin Fogarty, Co. B, 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. John Draddy, Co. K, 14th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Michael Hays, Bat. E, 3d Art.; 1st Sergt. James Jennings, Bat. L, 3d Art.; 1st Sergt. L. Baumgarten, Troop A, 7th Cav.; Sergt. Charles Maier, Bat. F, 3d Art.; 1st Sergt. Otto W. Henrich, Bat. E, 5th Art.; 1st Sergt. P. Lynch, Troop G, 5th Cav.; Sergt. Thos. V. Turnay, Bat. G, 5th Art.; Sergt. W. H. Boog, Co. G, 8th Inf.; 1st Sergt. A. Guba, Bat. H, 3d Art.; Sergt. Maj. Muller, 1st Art.

ARMY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE the throng of office seekers are putting to the test Civil Service Reform with the new Administration, the Army and its friends are alert to learn what principles will control in its first like example as applied to Army reform. A test comes in the selection soon to be made of an Assistant Adjutant-General. The late Administration wisely gained repute by at least a seeming attention to the wants of the Army, and gave the impression that it placed its preferences where most-needed promotion would follow; that it selected for staff appointments officers with longest and best records in the line, regardless of social, family or political influences.

What rules of action will guide now? This vacancy must be filled from the "captains of the Army." The caption to the statute in Army Regulations declares "from the line" of the Army, which was the intent, no doubt, of Congress. We hear of two ordnance officers, one engineer, two quartermasters, and even one doctor, who are urgent applicants, while there is a multitude from the line. Rare is the staff captain who has seen service in war, for the most such are majors from away back. Staff captains are not culpable for being ambitious, but must their aspirations choke those of the long-suffering line, which are linked with those of long-suffering lieutenants? Can the line be happy and see these be always the spoiled children of fortune?

Among the multitude we hear familiar names, who have for a decade had drag-nets out for any catch—inspectorships or adjutancies—reviving from old files dead recommendations framed for either Caesar or Pompey. Also of those who intrigue for detached service to get anywhere away from their men, who keep, for even years, from their companies, who see no honor nor pleasure in the valid duties of their profession, whose record is not with arms, but with idols of wood, or stone, or glass, or flesh. Then there are the club captains, who caper nimbly, and the Sir Roger de Coverlys, who are never out of the field—of a marine glass—lest they may be lost to sight, with their social quarterings in both and all services.

But there are educated captains of high intelligence, whose courage has been proved in battle, with wounds received at the head of their companies, whose eyes have been trained in the serried ranks of war to be true adjutants to their generals; whose records of faithful and continuous service with their companies have truly acquainted them with what the Army is, its shortcomings, and their remedies.

We have firm reliance that a discriminating and intelligent power will show, in this impending instance, to the Army a purpose to recognize merit only, thus obviating the healthful hope that preferment will come from devotion to soldierly duty, if it come at all. HODSPILLAR.

EXTRA AND DAILY DUTY.

A WRITER in the *United Service*, who, apparently, knows whereof he writes, says: "The scarcity of men for duty in the average garrison of the U. S. Army, is due, in part, to the large number of men employed on extra and daily duty. The latter practice is the bane of the service. The soldier's former occupation is entered upon his descriptive list at the time of enlistment, and, if a carpenter, blacksmith, tinner, brick mason, plumber, painter or teamster, the post quartermaster has him detailed on extra or daily duty in that capacity before he has learned to depress his toes. If a farmer or baker he becomes the victim of the post treasurer and passes his enlistment in the post garden or bakery. A clerk and his own captain captures him to make out the company papers, unless, indeed, the post adjutant forestall him and put the man at work upon the post returns. This officer, if adjutant of his regiment, is on the alert for recruits with musical tastes (whom he assigns to the regimental band) and printers. The post surgeon lays in wait for two or more quiet men of neat appearance and negative qualities for hospital attendance, and those who are not detailed as company cooks and kitchen assistants become the prey of the post police officer, and pass their days in digging ditches and raking dead leaves. Our soldier is everything but a soldier. Verily, instead of the device of crossed cannon, sabres or rifles, by which the several arms of the service are distinguished, he should bear a shovel salient athwart a rake rampant, as insignia of his profession or occupation!"

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

RETIRED enlisted men of the Army, under recent G. O. 43, are given the benefit, for the first time, of the small award made them by the Court of Claims about a year ago in the McKenna case. In this case allowance was claimed for medicine and medical service, quarters, etc. The court denied these articles, but held that the retired soldier was entitled to 75 per cent. of the duty ration in lieu of the full ration allowed by the Department. The amount was so small, only three and a third cents per day, that none of the beneficiaries saw fit to apply for it and until the present time no increase had been made in the ration allowance. While gaining a dollar a month on this item the retired soldier suffers the deduction of the 12½ cents monthly assessment for the Soldiers' Home, the order referred to having complied with the Comptroller's recent opinion on this point. The same order also requires the soldier upon being retired and sent to his home to be furnished with transportation and subsistence in kind, in lieu of travel pay and allowances as hitherto prescribed. These changes were the result of the Comptroller's recent ruling, he having held that an order of retirement was not equivalent to discharge. A number of incongruities have developed from time to time in relation to the status of retired enlisted men. For instance, the Comptroller has held, and no doubt justly under the terms of the law, that the retired soldier is not to be given advantage of the laws relating to discharged soldiers. Yet upon their retirement they are given the full amount of retained pay and deposits, which under the law are prescribed for discharged soldiers only. With the view to simplifying matters, it is highly probable that the War Department officials will recommend some change in the enlisted men's retirement law at the coming session.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

According to a Parliamentary return just issued the total number of guns supplied by the War Department during the year 1887-88 was 240, of which 38 were for land and 202 for naval service. The actual cost amounted to \$1,738,210. Two of the guns issued were 16.25-inch naval breech-loaders, designed and manufactured by the Elswick Ordnance Company at an actual cost of \$96,710 each; five were 13.5-inch naval breechloaders, designed and manufactured at the Royal Gun Factory at a total cost of \$208,270; and 70 were 6-inch naval breechloaders, designed and manufactured at the Royal Gun Factory at a cost of \$5,040 each. Forty three guns of the same calibre, designed at the Royal Gun Factory, but manufactured at Elswick, are set down as costing \$5,285 each, while 12 manufactured by Messrs. Whitworth and Co., cost \$5,306 each. Thirteen 12-pounder breechloaders for land service, designed and manufactured at the Royal Gun Factory, cost \$1,025.

Mr. C. L. Dresser, of Plympton, Eng., has patented a rocket designed to carry a charge of high explosive, which may be fired without risk of explosion before reaching its destination, and which is portable and capable of being aimed with accuracy, and possessing no recoil.

The Duke of Cambridge, in the course of a debate in Parliament on the Army Estimates, said he felt with Lord Carnarvon the great disadvantage of having so many guns unfinished, but the fact is that the extraordinary march of intelligence under which we are living produces every day some new invention, some new experiment. Those who speak of the want of progress have no idea of the delicacy of heavy guns. The enormous charge alone makes it essential that the greatest care should be taken, because the strongest feeling would arise if any accident occurred whereby life was lost.

It is said that the Viceroy Li, at the instance of the Commission appointed, decided to purchase one ironclad fort to be constructed of rolled armor plate, to carry two short guns, and to be erected at Weihaiwei. The cost is reported to be fixed at £60,000 sterling complete. The result of the experiments at Meppen, Spezia, and in France has shown that compound armor, steel armor, and chilled iron armor is pronounced superior to rolled iron, as rolled iron does not arrest the projectiles, is more easily perforated, and allows the shell to explode with disastrous effect during or after perforation.

A Parliamentary return just issued gives the number, description, designer, place of manufacture, and cost of the rifled iron and steel guns supplied by the War Department to the naval and land service during the year 1887-88. The total number of guns issued was 240, of which 38 were for land and 202 for naval service. The actual cost was £374,642. Two of the guns were 16.25-inch naval breechloaders, designed and manufactured by the Elswick Ordnance Company at a cost of £19,142 each; 5 were 13.5-inch naval breechloaders, designed and manufactured at the Royal Gun Factory at a cost of £53,664; and 70 were 6-inch naval breechloaders, designed and manufactured at the Royal Gun Factory at a cost of £1,008 each. Forty-three guns of the same calibre, designed at the Royal Gun Factory, but manufactured at Elswick, cost £1,063, and 12 manufactured by Messrs. Whitworth and Co. cost £1,061 each. Thirteen 12-pounder breechloaders for land service, designed and manufactured at the Royal Gun Factory, cost £205 each.

The *United Services Gazette* says: "The adoption of the quick firing guns of 6 inch and 4.7 inch calibre, for both land and sea services, has pressed upon the Ordnance Committee the necessity for the adoption of some smokeless powder in these special cartridges. Many explosives have been tried, but that which has found most favor is the invention of a Mr. Kraftmeir, and is produced by the Chilworth Gunpowder Company. The pressures developed by this powder compare most favorably with the best gunpowders yet made, and the property of smokelessness has been so far attained that repeated discharges from the 36 pounder gun, with a charge of 12 lb. of powder, only caused a thin brown vapor, which quickly cleared off. The unsatisfactory thing with all the smokeless powders, however, is their deliquescent properties, which render them useless in a comparatively short time, unless they are hermetically sealed from the time of manufacture until the moment of use. This, as a purely chemical matter, is being investigated by Professor Sir F. Abel, who has now several samples carefully sealed and secluded from atmospheric influences at Woolwich. If his report be ultimately favorable the Chilworth Gunpowder Company's production will probably be adopted for the English Service."

Owing to complaints from British Naval Ordnance authorities of delay in carrying out their projects, the reorganization of those War Office departments directly concerned with the manufacture of warlike stores which was affected last year by the partial separation of the Ordnance Factories from the other departments and placing them under a separate chief, who bore the title of the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, is to be extended this year by a still further emancipation of the factories from any departmental control by either Army or Navy.

Krupp, of Essen, having received a large order for field and coast artillery from the Italian Government, has decided to erect a cannon foundry at Terni, Italy.

A new cartridge, invented by M. Biennat, is to be introduced into the French Army. The metal envelope is done away with, and is replaced by a lighter envelope of organic matter, thereby greatly reducing the weight and cost. The cartridge is said to be entirely consumed in use, and does not in the least foul the barrel of the rifle.

Recently the second of two monster guns has been

placed on Calais heights. The weight of these pieces of ordnance is said to be from 45 to 46 tons, length of bore 36 feet, weight of projectile 1,008 lbs., and charge 476 lbs. They are breechloaders, with a range of ten miles.

The Belgian War Minister has given his definite approval to the adoption of the Mannlicher rifle for the Belgian Army. The order has been given to the Small Arms Factory at Steyer.

INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE.

The subjects to be considered by the International Marine Conference, according to the detailed programme framed by the American Delegates, in accordance with instructions from the Department of State, March, 1889, are as follows:

GENERAL DIVISION 1.—Marine signals or other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are moving in fog, mist, falling snow, and thick weather, and at night. Rules for the prevention of collisions and rules of the road. 1. Visibility, number, and position of lights to be carried by vessels. 2. Sound signals; their character, number, range, and position of instruments. 3. Steering and sailing rules.

GENERAL DIVISION 2.—Regulations to determine the seaworthiness of vessels.

GENERAL DIVISION 3.—Draft to which vessels should be restricted when loaded.

GENERAL DIVISION 4.—Uniform regulations regarding the designating and marking of vessels.

GENERAL DIVISION 5.—Saving life and property from shipwreck. 1. Saving of life and property from shipwreck at sea. 2. Saving of life and property from shipwreck by operations from shore. 3. Official inquiries into causes and circumstances of shipwrecks and other casualties.

GENERAL DIVISION 6.—Necessary qualifications for officers and seamen, including tests for sight and color blindness.

GENERAL DIVISION 7.—Lance for steamers on frequented routes.

GENERAL DIVISION 8.—Night signals for communicating information at sea.

GENERAL DIVISION 9.—Warnings of approaching storms.

GENERAL DIVISION 10.—Reporting, marking, and removing dangerous wrecks on obstructions to navigation.

GENERAL DIVISION 11.—Notice of dangers to navigation. Notice of changes in lights, buoys, and other day and night marks.

GENERAL DIVISION 12.—A uniform system of buoys and beacons.

GENERAL DIVISION 13.—The establishment of a permanent International Maritime Commission.

The American delegates to the Conference are: S. R. Franklin, Rear Admiral; W. P. Sampson, Commander, U. S. N.; S. L. Kimball, General Superintendent Life-Saving Service; Jas. W. Norcross, Master Mariner; John W. Shackford, Master, Merchant Marine; William W. Goodrich, Counsellor-at-Law; C. A. Griscom, Esq., president International Navigation Co. Lieut. S. A. Staunton, U. S. N., is secretary. The security of life and property at sea is of importance to all classes of people and a wide knowledge of the fact of this meeting and of the probable scope of its discussions will be of public advantage in order that methods and suggestions may be laid before the Conference.

THE GERMAN LOSS AT SAMOA.

In reply to an address from the Admiral commanding the Imperial Navy, the Emperor of Germany said: "But, secondly, I feel impelled to come and think with you of brave men who were snatched from us by such a precipitate death in Samoa. When sorrow is shared it is soothed. Valiant men they were, and no doubt to many of you good friends and comrades. That they were brave they had already shown a month or two before their deaths. Yet we will not give way to vain lamentations. No, rather let them be to us as exemplars. Having fought victorious against the hand of man, they met a glorious death in a courageous combat against the elements let loose—for God so willed it; but thus they died for Kaiser and Reich. And here I must recall the beautiful words of the poet that are doubtless familiar to many of you. When Admiral Medina Sidonia, with bent head, comes and announces to the King of Spain that his mighty Armada is annihilated, the King tries to comfort him by saying, 'God rules above us; I sent you to contend with men, and not with rocks and storms.' (Schiller's 'Don Carlos,' Act 3, Scene 7.)

"And such is the case here. May each of you who is a commander, or may yet become one, always remember this—that he who in fighting gloriously with the elements loses his vessel through the dispensation of God, will, in my eyes, die just as gloriously as one who falls when storming a hostile position at the head of his regiment. Not drowned were our comrades in Samoa, or those who went down with the *Augusta*, but rather they fell doing their duty to the last moment. And now, gentlemen and comrades, may the beautiful example which those brave men set us ever shine before us, stirring us up to emulation, and may the spirit of devotion, discipline and courageous perseverance unto death, which has always distinguished my navy, ever continue to be present in it, in which sense I raise my glass and toast 'the German Navy, especially its brave officers.' Hurrah!"

FORT SUPPLY, I. T.

The Kansas City Times gives the following:

Lieut. M. C. Butler has relieved Lieut. Read of the supervision of the post garden, and although the son of a United States Senator is developing an extraordinary knowledge of onions and watermelons. Lieut. Butler, by the way, has lately joined us from Vancouver Barracks, and by his courteous bearing as a true Southern gentleman has made himself exceedingly welcome.

On April 22 the band quarters were crowded by an audience gathered to enjoy the rendition of two very pretty plays. "Sweethearts" came first, with Mrs. Col. Bryant, Miss Lucy Bryant, and Lieut. Cornish and Vestal as the cast. "Love Master, Love Man" was the next production, and the parts were admirably taken by Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Cecil, Mrs. Vestal, and Lieut. Andrus and Read.

Mrs. Goe and Mrs. Birdwell expect to leave Monday, the latter for Minneapolis, Minn., and the former for a visit to her sister at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. L. W. Cornish, 5th Cav., has relieved Lieut. B. H. Gilman as post quartermaster. The latter, with his family, will leave for Illinois in a few days to enjoy a well earned vacation.

Easter was appropriately observed with sermon by Chaplain Pierce, followed by communion service. The choir rendered exceptionally fine music. It consisted of Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Pierce, Capt. Andrus, and Lieut. Andrus, with Mrs. Goe as directress and Pvt. Hawley, of the 13th Infantry Band, as organist.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., May 2, 1889.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the regulations concerning enlisted men retired from active service under the act of February 14, 1862, as published in G. O. 55, May 6, 1885, from this office, and in the Army Regulations of 1889, having been subsequently modified or revoked in respect of travel allowances on retirement (paragraph II, and paragraph 124 of the Regulations of 1889), deduction of tax for the Soldiers' Home and allowances for subsistence and clothing (paragraph IV.), and reimbursement of the Pay Department for the amounts paid for commutation of rations (paragraph VI.), are republished, as amended, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I.—Service in the Armies of the United States and in the Marine Corps will be combined in making up the period of thirty years contemplated by the act hereinbefore mentioned. Enlisted men upon the retired list are additional to the number otherwise provided for by law.

II.—After approval of an enlisted man's application for retirement, an order will be issued from the Adjutant General's Office transferring him to the retired list. Upon receipt of such order by his immediate commanding officer, final statements will be prepared, closing accounts of pay, allowances, and deposits to date of order for retirement. No discharge will be given, however, and the soldier will be regarded as continuing in service upon the retired list, but will be dropped from the rolls of his former command. A descriptive list (in duplicate), with fact of final statements being furnished noted thereon, together with the retired soldier's post office address for the next thirty days, will be immediately forwarded through the official channels to the Adjutant General of the Army. Retired soldiers will be ordered to their homes with transportation in kind and subsistence.

III.—On the last day of each calendar month, retired enlisted men will report to the Adjutant General of the Army their post office address, and will promptly report any change therein. Blank forms for personal reports and pay accounts, with official penalty envelopes for transmitting them, will be furnished retired enlisted men by the Adjutant General of the Army.

IV.—The authorized pay and allowances of retired enlisted men will be paid them monthly by the Pay Department. Their pay will be three-fourths of the monthly pay allowed by law to them in the grade they held when retired. In paying retired enlisted men, no deduction will be made of the usual one dollar per month "retained pay." The monthly tax of twelve and a half cents for support of the Soldiers' Home will be deducted. Service on the retired list does not entitle the enlisted man to any increase of re-enlisted pay beyond what had accrued at date of retirement, nor is he entitled to any commutation for fuel or quarters. Commutation for allowances of clothing and subsistence will be paid as follows:

For subsistence.—Three-fourths of the allowance per ration (thirty cents) to men on duty. Sergeants and corporals of ordnance are entitled by law to a ration and a half.

For clothing.—Three-fourths of the average annual clothing allowance prescribed in orders for an enlistment of five years, one-twelfth of such amount to be paid monthly.

Allowance of clothing to chief musicians same as to quartermaster sergeants.

Sergeants of ordnance have no clothing allowance.

V.—The Adjutant General of the Army will furnish each enlisted man on the retired list with a descriptive list, which he will forward at the end of each calendar month, with pay accounts, signed in duplicate, to the paymaster designated by the chief paymaster of the department in which the man resides, by whom payments will be noted thereupon. If the soldier cannot write, his "mark" should be witnessed by a commissioned officer, if practicable; otherwise by some well known person, preferably the postmaster of his place of residence.

By command of Major General Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., May 4, 1889.

The following has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 24, 1889.

By direction of the President, the new military post near Atlanta, Georgia, will be known and designated as "Fort McPherson," in honor to the memory of James Birdseyre McPherson, brigadier general, U. S. A., and major general of volunteers, who was killed near the site July 22, 1864.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., May 1, 1889.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated April 22, 1889, directing that the military reservation of Fort Snanton (formerly Wadsworth), Dakota Territory, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, it having become useless for military purposes.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major Peter D. Vroom, Insp. Gen., will inspect the posts of Forts Du Chesne and Douglas, Fort Bridger, Camp Pilot Butte, Fort Washakie, D. A. Russell and Laramie, the Cheyenne Depot, and Fort Sidney; also the accounts of disarming officers at Salt Lake City and Ogden and at Cheyenne (S. O. 43, April 23, D. Platte).

Major Joseph P. Sanger, Insp. Gen., will proceed to Purdue University, La Fayette, University of Minnesota, Cornell College, Mount Vernon and Iowa State University, for the purpose of making inspections at those institutions (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for four months, to take effect June 1, 1889, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major Charles H. Hoyt, Q. M. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

The Comd'g Gen., Dept. of Dak., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Post Q. M. Sergt. Edward R. Brown, now at Fort Totten (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

Col. Henry C. Hodges, A. Q. M., will proceed from Jeffersonville to Crown Hill National Cemetery, on public business (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. W. Fullman, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Ariz., on the expiration of his present leave (S. O., April 24, D. Ariz.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry C. Smith, Fort Gibson, will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur G. Smith, who will proceed to Fort Gibson; Indian Ty., for duty (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid, to include muster of April 30, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Forts Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks. Major A. S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Huachuca, Lowell, and McDowell. Major W. M. Maynadler, Paymr., Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard. Major J. W. Wham, Paymr., Forts Bowie, Grant, Thomas, San Carlos, and Fort Apache (S. O. 37, April 24, D. Ariz.).

The following assignment is made for payments due April 30: Major James P. Canby, Paymr., Boise Barracks and Fort Townsend. Major John B. Keefe, Paymr., Forts Walla Walla, Spokane and Sherman. Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks and Fort Klamath (S. O. 44, April 24, D. Columbia).

The troops will be paid, to include muster of April 30, as follows: Fort Leavenworth, Col. W. A. Rucker, Asst. Paymr. Gen. Cavalry Recruiting Depot, St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson, Sill, Elliott and Supply, Major C. I. Wilson, Paymr., Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr., Fort Reno, and troops in Oklahoma Territory, Major G. R. Smith, Paymr. (S. O. 52, May 2, Dept. Mo.).

Major James R. Roche, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dak., and will proceed to El Paso for duty. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, and report for duty (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Wm. P. Kendall, asst. surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Cal., and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, and report for duty (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.).

The C. O., Fort Hamilton, will cause two enlisted men to report for duty as clerk and messenger to Major Charles H. Alden, surgeon, president of the Army Medical Examining Board (S. O. 101, May 4, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Fred. C. Ainsworth, asst. surg., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., on public business, and upon completion of the same will return to Washington (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Walter W. R. Fisher, asst. surg. (S. O. 30, April 27, D. Cal.).

Capt. W. H. Corbushier, asst. surg., Fort Hays, will proceed to Topeka on public business (S. O. 62, May 2, Dept. Mo.).

Major E. A. Koerper, surgeon, having complied with orders, will return to Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 44, April 24, D. Columbia).

Capt. Wm. C. Borden, asst. surg., Fort Ringgold, will report to the C. O., San Antonio, for duty (S. O., May 1, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, asst. surg., in changing station under S. O. 95, will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln and relieve Capt. Valery Havard, asst. surg. (S. O. 43, April 29, D. Dakota).

A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner is relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, and will proceed to Camp Sheridan for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. G. L. Cline, who will proceed to Fort Keogh, and report for duty (S. O. 42, April 27, D. Dakota).

The C. O., Fort Laramie, will direct Capt. Robert B. Benham, asst. surg., to accompany as medical officer, Cos. D and F, 7th Inf., to Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 43, April 23, D. Platte).

Capt. Paul R. Brown, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte, and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ariz., and report for duty (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

Hosp. Steward Harry H. von Falkenstein is authorized to delay twenty days en route in complying with provisions of par. 2, S. O. 95, April 25, 1889, H. Q. A. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in stations are ordered: Captain Daniel M. Appel, asst. surg., Fort Sill, will report to the C. O., Fort Bliss, for duty as post surg., relieving Capt. Stevens G. Cowdrey, asst. surg., who will report to the C. O., Fort Marcy, for duty.

Capt. James A. Finley, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, and will report to C. O., Fort Totten, for duty, relieving Capt. Augustus A. De Loffre, asst. surg., who will report to the C. O., Columbus Barracks, for duty, relieving Captain D. Taylor, asst. surg., who will report to the C. O., Fort Sill, for duty (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Flazler, Ord. Dept., will repair from the Frankford Arsenal to the powder mills of Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting small-arms powder now in process of manufacture for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted Ord. Sergt. Henry Stoll, Fort Grant (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissack, O. D., Fort Adams, will report for duty to the C. O., Watervliet; with station at Troy (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., is relieved from duty at the works of the Midvale Steel Company, and assigned to duty at the Bethlehem Ironworks, South Bethlehem (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Chaplain W. J. Larkin (S. O. 51, April 29, Dept. Mo.).

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Henry L. Boyce, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Fort Wayne in time for discharge and re-enlistment; after which he will return to Fort Huron and resume his duties. Sergt. Thomas S. Collins, Sig. Corps, will proceed to St. Louis in time for discharge and re-enlistment; after which he will return to Springfield, Mo., and resume his duties (S. O. 39, May 3, Sig. office).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs., E. G. and L. E. Lowell, Ariz., A. F. I., and M. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz., D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz., B, Ft. Mry., Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. Allen Smith, recruiting officer (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.).

Capt. William A. Thompson, on sick leave to

Washington, will report by letter to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct a detachment of recruits from the Cavalry Depot to the Dept. of Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Pvt. Nils M. Lingvall, Troop B, Fort Meade, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdgrs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. John F. McBlain, Fort Niobrara, is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 42, April 27, D. Platte).

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Wright is extended ten days (S. O. 45, May 1, Div. M.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs., A, B, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E and F, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Leave for two months, to date from April 25, is granted 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr. (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres will report to Lieut.-Col. James Biddle, 5th Cav., for duty as recorder of the Board of Examiners of State War Claims in the office of the Secretary of War (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, E, G, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; C and M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

* Light battery.

A G. C. M. will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, May 2, for the trial of 2d Lieut. G. W. Burr (S. O. 31, April 29, D. Cal.).

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, from Bat. M to Bat. H; 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, from Bat. H to Bat. M; 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., from Bat. M to Bat. D, and 2d Lieut. George W. Burr, from Bat. D to Bat. M. Lieuts. Marsh and Burr will join their proper battery (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdgrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H, Ft. Barranca, Fla.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Light Bat. A (Grugan), now en route from Little Rock to Fort Riley, will, when it makes Chepota, Kas., be placed aboard of cars and sent to Junction City.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and J, Ft. McNary, Ind.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, A. D. C., having complied with instructions, will return from Washington to San Antonio (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

Major Edward B. Williston is relieved from his present duties, with station at Troy, N. Y., to take effect about June 1, and he will then proceed to Fort Riley and report for duty as commanding officer of the artillery troops at that station (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. George F. Barstow is still further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

1st Lieut. Walter Howe will proceed to Fisher's Island, N. Y., inspect the target range at that place, and then return to Fort Trumbull (S. O. 101, May 4, Div. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Jackson will inspect signal property at Fort Trumbull, for which 1st Lieut. William Everett, Asst. Sig. Officer, is responsible (S. O. 104, May 8, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Charles D. Palmer is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Preble (S. O. 104, May 8, Div. A.).

The following detachments will proceed to the posts named to care for public property after the departure of the 2d Artillery for the North: 2d Lieut. Wirt Robinson and one enlisted man to Ft. Francis Barracks; 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks and two enlisted men to Fort Barrancon; 1st Lieut. C. P. Townsley and three enlisted men to Jackson Barracks. Upon arrival at the respective posts, each officer will commence at once to receive the public property thereat from the officers of the 2d Artillery now responsible therefor (S. O. 104, May 8, Div. A.).

Light Bat. F (Rodney) will leave Fort Snelling, May 22, for its new station, Fort Riley, going by rail.

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, Fort Columbus (S. O. 105, May 9, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. Charles G. Treat and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, Fort Hamilton, will report to the C. O., Fort Wood for temporary Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 106, May 9, Div. A.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. John S. Mallory is appointed A. A. Q. M. for the detachment of 2d Inf. on detached service at the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservation (S. O. 44, May 2, D. Platte).

1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Fort Omaha, will proceed to Washington under special instructions (S. O. 45, May 3, D. Platte).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs., C. D. E. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A. B. F. 1, and K. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for thirty days is granted Capt. Butler D. Price, Fort Sherman (S. O. 44, April 24, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs., B. and E. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller is extended three months (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., B. C. and E. Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, Co. G, to be Captain, Co. E, vice Reed, retired; 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Howell, Co. F, to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. G, vice Burnett, promoted. Lieut. Howell, Fort Laramie, will proceed to Fort Washakie and join the company to which he has been promoted (S. O. 42, April 27, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. John L. Barbour will return to Fort Laramie (S. O. 44, May 2, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. John T. Van Orsdale, having been selected by his regimental commander for detail on the Recruiting Service, will repair to New York City and report to the Supt. Recruiting Service for assignment to duty (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Sergt. John O. Holen, Co. C, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs., A. B. E. F. G. and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdgrs., B. C. F. and I, Whipple Bks. A. T.; E, San Diego Bks. Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for two months, to commence July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Elliot (S. O. 30, April 29, Div. P.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A. D. G. H. and I, Madison Bks. N. Y.; K and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks. N. Y.

The C. O. Fort Wood will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. John M. Burke, Co. B (S. O. 104, May 8, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., E. G. H. and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Guy Howard will repair to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report to Major General O. O. Howard for duty as Aide-de-Camp on his staff (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer is further extended three months, to date from April 13 (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate has been granted 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs., B. and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, Ft. Reno, A. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E, Little Rock Bks. Ark.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs., E. F. G. and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George K. McGunagle, Adj., is extended two months (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdgrs., B. D. and H, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Ft. Logan, Colo.

1st Lieut. C. McClure, Fort Hays, will proceed to Topeka on public business (S. O. 52, May 2, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Smoke (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs., A. G. H. and I, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, D, E. and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; K, Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Philip H. Remington (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Eberhard E. Streib, Co. C, Fort Clark, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Isaac Patinsson, Band, San Antonio, will be sent to Hot Springs to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital at that point (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs., B. C. D. E. F. H. and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Macmillan, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. G. and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F. and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Willson Y. Stamper will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 89, April 27, Rec. Ser.)

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 766.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A-G. O. during the week ending May 4, 1889.

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant Charles L. Corthell, 4th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 24, 1889, vice Lissak, transferred to the Ordnance Department.

CASUALTY.

Professor Robert W. Weir (retired), died May 1, 1889, at New York City, New York.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 2, for the trial of 2d Lieut. George W. Burr, 1st Art. Detail: Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Major Francis L. Town, Surg.; Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art.; Capt. William N. Tiedall, Daniel F. Callinan, and Francis E. Pierce, 1st Inf.; Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, John W. Dillenback, and Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art.; Capt. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav.; Capt. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Abner H. Merrill, and Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Art.; and 1st Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 31, April 26, D. Cal.)

At Camp near Oklahoma Station, I. T., May 7. Detail: Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.; Capt. D. F. Stiles and O. S. Burbank and 1st Lieut. William Paulding, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. E. Adair, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. A. Lewis and P. D. Evans, 18th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. W. H. Wilhelm, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 52, May 2, Dept. M.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., May 7. Detail: Major S. M. Whitely, Capt. Henry Jackson, F. M. Gibson, and W. S. Edgerly, 1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., and W. J. Nicholson, and 2d Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 53, May 3, Dept. M.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., May 10. Detail: Capt. Aaron S. Daggett, Abner Haines, Jr., and James Ulio, 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Robert, R. Q. M., Horace B. Carson, John Kiozie, Adj., and William J. Turner, 2d Lieut. James M. Aramsmith and Edward R. Christman, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Sidney E. Clark, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 45, May 3, D. Platte.)

At Fort Laramie, Wyo., May 13. Detail: Capt. Daniel Robinson and Levi F. Burnett, 1st Lieut. John F. Van Orsdale, R. Q. M., Charles A. Booth, Charles A. Worden, Adj., and Alfred B. Johnson, 2d Lieut. John L. Barbour and Frederick H. Sargent, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George W. McIver, 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 45, May 3, D. Platte.)

At Fort Hancock, N. Y. H., May 14. Detail: Capt. Joshua A. Fessenden, and Paul Reemer, 1st Lieut. Louis Lomia, William H. Coffin, Granger Adams, and Harvey C. Carbaugh, and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 100, May 8, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., May 8. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck, Charles Morris, and Benjamin J. Roberts, 1st Lieut. John McCallan, Oliver E. Wood, and James C. Bush, and 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 102, May 6, Div. A.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., May 8. Detail: Major Samuel Owenshine, Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith and Otis W. Pollock, 2d Inf.; Capt. Louis M. Maus, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles Hay, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Fendleton, and 2d Lieut. E. Edwards, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 102, May 6, Div. A.)

At Fort Preble, Me., May 8. Detail: Major Jacob B. Rawles, Capt. George G. Greenough and Frederick Fuger, 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, 2d Lieut. George F. Landers and Charles D. Palmer, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 102, May 6, Div. A.)

At Fort Mackinac, Mich., May 14. Detail: Capt. George M. Randall, Louis R. Stille, and William C. Manning, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Pratt, 2d Lieut. Daniel B. Devore and George H. Davis, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 103, May 7, Div. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., May 9. Detail: Capt. John R. Myrick and Edward C. Krower, 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold, John R. Williams, Charles G. Woodward, and William Everidge, and 2d Lieut. George O. Souter, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 103, May 7, Div. A.)

At Fort Myer, Va., May 10. Detail: Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capt. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav.; Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Baird, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Reber, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 104, May 8, Div. A.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., May 11. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Jackson, 4th Art.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Richard P. Strong, 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, William Everett, and Adelbert Cronkrite, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 105, May 9, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Hugh G. Brown and David J. Craigie, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps, 8th Cav., will assemble at Fort Yates, Dak., May 6, to fix the responsibility for loss of two cavalry horses, for which Capt. G. G. Phelps, 8th Cav., comdg. Troop G, is accountable (S. O. 43, April 29, D. Dak.)

The Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers will proceed from New Orleans to Sabine Pass, Galveston, Aransas Pass, and Corpus Christi, Tex., and to such other points as the Board may deem necessary, and return to Galveston (S. O. 37, May 6, C. E.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.**

Gen. Merritt telegraphed: "I returned to my headquarters May 2 after visiting the Cherokee Strip and Indian Reservation south of Arkansas City. Everything quiet in Oklahoma Territory. I anticipate no further trouble in the country from any cause, but will, in the event of any disturbance, return at once to Oklahoma."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A despatch of May 4, from Fort Custer, says: "It being reported that a party of strange Indians were raiding the Crow Reservation at a point about 16 miles south of Custer, the post commander ordered out a detachment of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, three enlisted Crow scouts and interpreters, under the command of Lieut. H. A. Barber, 1st Cav. They will cut the trail at the scene of depredations and follow it until the thieves abandon the stock or are captured."

A despatch of April 8 from Fort Custer says: "Parties in from Samedor, Montana, report a large party of Pine Ridge Sioux, led by Grasshopper, have come into the Tongue River Agency for the purpose of getting up a sun dance among the Cheyennes. The Federal authorities will endeavor to prevent another such grand distribution as last summer of mixed seedling powders among the Sioux and Cheyennes, and should the dance come off the attendance will be largely of a military character."

COURTS-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G. C. M. O. 21, A. G. O., H. Q. A., May 2, 1889.

BEFORE a G. C. M. which convened at Washington, D. C., of which Major-Gen. George Crook is president, was tried Major Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engrs. Charge—"Neglect of duty, in violation of the 82d Article of War." There were six specifications under the charge, and in their finding upon these the court strike out the allegations that the failure of the contractors to fulfill the requirements of the contract was the result of neglect of duty on the part of Major Lydecker. The findings therefore upon the specifications are in substance that Major Lydecker entered into a contract with Beckwith and Quackenbush to line the Washington Aqueduct Tunnel; that as engineer officer of the said Washington aqueduct, it was his duty to see that the said contract was faithfully executed and the work done in accordance with the specifications, and it being his duty for this purpose, to exercise a personal supervision over said work, and personally to inspect the same, did, from on or about the 14th day of March, 1887, neglect said duty by culpably failing to exercise the proper and necessary personal supervision, and by culpably neglecting to give said work the personal inspection which it required, and

that he did fail to take adequate steps for the purpose of ascertaining whether the inspectors and sub-inspectors, employed as aforesaid, were faithfully and honestly performing the duties for which they were employed. He was found guilty of the charge. Sentence—"To forfeit to the United States \$100 per month of his pay for nine months, and to be reprimanded in orders. The court is thus lenient in view of the evidence before it that, in spaces so confined as those above the arch in the tunnel, it was almost impossible to secure thoroughly good work under the contract system imposed by law."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1889.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major Garrett J. Lydecker, of the Corps of Engineers, are approved, and will be carried into effect. The gravamen of the offense of this officer was the neglect of a very high and important duty. It is not very important from a military standpoint whether a pecuniary loss did or did not result to the Government. But that very great loss and inconvenience have been inflicted upon the community by the delays which have resulted from the failure to discover promptly the faulty and fraudulent character of the work, is apparent. The suggestion that the strictest and most faithful supervision of the progress of such a work is powerless to detect and correct the shams which were practiced by the contractors in this case, is a discredit to the engineering profession and entirely inadmissible.

The sentence imposed by the court seems to have given full effect to every suggestion that might mitigate the offense.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

ENGINEER SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. KING, commandant, has ordered the following programme of study and instruction for the ensuing summer season, to commence May 6 and end November 16: Military engineering. Torpedo drills (the detail of officers will be made, as far as practicable, from the artillery and infantry officers until July 1). Civil engineering. Field astronomy—sexant; transit; zenith telescope; astronomical azimuth. Military photography. (The instruction of enlisted men will be restricted to a weekly detail of one non-commissioned officer from each company. The battalion quartermaster will submit weekly reports showing the nature of the instruction given, the results attained and the progress made.)

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *News Letter* says: "Dress parade at the Presidio last Monday was such a notable one that it is worthy of mention, inasmuch as it was the first time since the war that all the field officers of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, which is now stationed at that post, were present at it, while never before have so many of the officers and men of the regiment been together at the same place. They will remain at the Presidio for some time to come, with the exception of the batteries which have gone to Alcatraz, under command of Colonel Graham. Colonel Langdon, the new commandant, an able soldier, is very popular."

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

A LETTER of April 26 to the *Bee* says: The gloom that the death of Gen. Hatch cast over the garrison is gradually clearing up, and rumors are becoming rife as to the probable changes that will take place in the near future. You hear on one side that the new colonel, Tilford, will retire before taking charge of the regiment, and that Gen. Brislin, who is next on the list, will receive the command.

The work of completing the new post is progressing vigorously under the direction of the temporary commander, Gen. Brislin.

Lieut. Mercer and family left Wednesday for their new post.

Dress parades are now the order of the day, and after the warrior bold abandons his piekaxe and shovel at 4.30 o'clock p. m. (fatigue call), he hies him to his quarters, where he dons his war togs, and turns out for parade, and mentally curses the man who invented quartermaster's labor for the enlisted man.

It is wonderful what patience and persistent attention to business will accomplish. The 9th Cavalry, one year ago, had one of the worst bands in the Army, but under the untiring instructions of Prof. James Watters, who at that time took them in hand, they have slowly but surely improved.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MAY 9, 1889.

LAST week the usual order of things was changed in many respects, so far as the cadets have been concerned, on account of the trip to New York on April 30 to participate in the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation. Monday was a day of preparation, Tuesday one of realization, and Wednesday one of relaxation. Tattoo was beaten at 5 p. m. and taps sounded at 8.30 on Monday evening. Reveille sounded at the early hour of 4 a. m. on Tuesday; breakfast was at 4.10, and the Powell was boarded at 4.40. The wharf was left at 5 a. m. A number of officers and ladies of the post, several enlisted men and their families were among the passengers, in addition to the Corps of Cadets. New York was reached at 8 a. m. A half hour was occupied in forming into line and the march began. This you have already described. Suffice it to say that the unanimous verdict seems to have been that the Corps of Cadets never marched better than on this occasion, the wheels being particularly well done. The march over, some delay was occasioned by the difficulty in getting the horses on board the boat on the return trip. The following named officers and cadets were mounted: Col. Hawkins, Lieut. Crane and Hardin, Dr. Kneeder, Capt. Spurgin and Williams, Cadet Adj. Harts and Cadet Quartermaster Harding. The Powell left the wharf at the foot of 57th street at 2.45 and reached West Point at 6 p. m. The return of the boat was eagerly welcomed by those who had remained at New York on this eventful day, and to whom West Point had doubtless seemed very dull, "with the core (corps) taken out," as some one has said. On Tuesday evening tattoo was beaten at 9 p. m. Wednesday was a holiday; reveille was not sounded until the comparatively late hour of 7 a. m. There were neither drills nor parades during the day. Many of the cadets had recovered sufficiently from fatigue to enter with enthusiasm into the games of base ball and tennis. Sixty pupils of the Michigan Military Academy, accompanied by several teachers, spent the day here on their way to New York, where they participated in the parade of the 30th, acting as guard of honor to the Governor of Michigan. The order relieving Lieut. Taylor, Engineers, has been suspended until after the June examination. The recent order relieving Engineer officers from duty in departments other than that of Engineering relieves Lieut.

The Representative of the 5th Illinois district has nominated Howard R. Perry of McHenry, and George G. Cowell, alternate of Kingston, for examination for admission to West Point.

THE Fort Yates Base Ball Club, composed of members of the 8th Cavalry and 12th Infantry, Fort Yates, visited Fort Abraham Lincoln April 27. The Lincoln B. B. C. made up of members of Co. I, 23d Inf., and civilians residing at the post, stood up before the visitors and were, to use the sporting vernacular, swined by a score of 28 to 11. * *

A DESPATCH SAYS: "Secretary Proctor and Generals Schofield and Crook will give personal attention to the Fort Omaha matters on their approaching visit to the West. The War Department is strongly impressed with the necessity for the proposed new fort and rifle range, but is unfavorably impressed with the scheme which contemplates the supply of the water from the Omaha water works to the fort. An official of the War Department said to the Herald correspondent, 'It is scarcely worth while for the department to put itself in the hands of the Omaha water works again. They practically froze us out where we are now, and the plan recently proposed seemed to contemplate locating the fort in a way to take the water supply from the same again.' It seems to me this is bad policy. I should think the fort ought to be located where a water supply can be got by artesian wells and thus be independent on that score."

The conduct of both officers and men at the late fire was very praiseworthy. The set of double quarters occupied by Captains Quinn and Keefe and said to be the finest in the northwest was completely destroyed. Both officers are insured in the Army Co-Operative Fire Association, Captain Quinn in the \$1,300 class and Captain Keefe in the \$1,600 class.

Now that the new garrison—Cos. F and E, 10th Inf.—has settled down to business, this post properly takes its place at the head of the list. No doubt about that. It is the most picturequely situated post in the department and the grim, smiling valley of the Uncompahgre is an agreeable change from the arid plains about Fort Lyon.—K. C. Times.

*Special detail.

LIEUT.-COMDR. W. H. EMORY, U. S. N., received orders on May 8 assigning him to duty as Naval attaché of the Legation at London, England, under special instructions from the State Department.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardt.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Temporary flagship N. A. S. At last accounts at Cape Haytian, Hayti.

OSSPEKE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Arrived at Key West, Fla., May 1. Has been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At New York Navy-yard. She has been ordered to proceed to sea for the purpose of searching for wrecks and other obstructions in the track of ocean steamers and coasting vessels. The Hydrographic Office has been directed to furnish her with drift and pilot charts in order to show the exact course a ship would take under these circumstances. Her instructions are to avoid destroying wrecks that can probably be saved and not to disturb obstructions within a marine league of the coast. She will return to Hampton Roads.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gullis

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Ordered home. Was at Buenos Ayres May 2. Expects to arrive at Hampton Roads about July 18.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns, (f. s. a. s. a.), Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Maldonado, Uruguay, April 30.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. At Ascension April 20.

European Station.—A. R.-Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Left Nice March 7 by way of Red Sea for Zanzibar and Madagascar.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Nice, France, March 22. Will be relieved by the Chicago as flagship.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. Was to leave Malta April 22, en route for New York.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Navy-yard, Mare Island. Will be ordered to Honolulu.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. G. Green. At Honolulu, S. I., March 30. Ordered to Samoa April 1.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Bombay May 4.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. Sailed from Mare Island, Feb. 18, with supplies to fleet in Samoan waters.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Wrecked at Apia March 15. Later report states that the vessel can be saved.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Book. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 1, from Sitka, Alaska, for repairs.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Wrecked at Samoa March 15.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Destroyed by hurricane at Apia, Samoa, March 15.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adml. G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer sails from San Francisco May 18, June 3, 20.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron. Wilson. At New York April 24. Ordered out of commission.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At New York. Ordered out of commission.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. s. a.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Nagasaki, Japan, March 24.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. H. Coglian. Ordered to Peru. Arrived at Payta May 4.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, At Yokohama, Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station. Lieutenant Commander W. W. Reisinger is at present in charge of the vessel.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Probably at Shanghai, China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Chefoo, China, March 15.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. At Cape Town, Africa, March 12, as reported by cable.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander P. F. Harrington. At Annapolis fitting out for summer cruise of cadets. Will sail about June 10.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Put in commission April 15. At Coasters' Island Harbor, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 28th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York. Will probably be ordered to Coasters' Harbor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At New York.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At New York Navy-yard.

CHICAGO, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At New York Navy-yard. Will go to Europe as flagship of the squadron.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York. Ordered to Washington.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant A. J. Iverson. En route to Norfolk and Washington.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander A. D. Brown. At New York. Comdr. Edwin White has been ordered to command on May 15.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gathings). Commander H. F. Pickens. At Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Will probably be assigned as flagship of Asiatic station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. On the Southern coast of California on survey duty. Address mail to care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School, N. Y. City, foot of East 26th Street. Will leave the latter part of May on her summer cruise.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Sailed for Alaska April 20. Will await further orders of the Department, at Tacoma, W. T., in relation to carrying freight for House of Refuge to be established at Point Barrow. Will probably sail about May 20.

All mail for the Thetis should be addressed U. S. S. Thetis Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. E. Chadwick. At New York.

Receiving Ships. Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARREN, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clad Ajax, Catalik, Canotous, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Juniata—At New York—took part in celebration there. Has been assigned to the training service.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished. Comdr. James M. Forsyth ordered to command.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Commander Joshua Bishop ordered to command May 15. Expected to be ready May 15, at which date officers are ordered to report.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Constellation arrived at the Naval Academy on Tuesday morning and will be immediately fitted out for the annual cruise of the naval cadets.

SECRETARY TRACY has directed the commandant at the Boston Navy-yard to fire a national salute at sunrise, noon, and sunset on May 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and also to direct the marines to take part in the parade.

The summer cruise of the naval cadets at the Academy, including the members of the 1st, 3d, and 4th Classes, will commence June 10, when the Constellation will sail from that port. She will be absent three months, and the cruise will extend along the Atlantic Coast.

The double-turreted monitor Puritan has been taken out of the dry dock at Newport News and towed to the Norfolk Navy-yard. She has had a new blade put in her propeller and has been thoroughly overhauled. Work on her will commence at the Norfolk yard in the course of a few weeks.

LIEUT. FISKE's electrical device for hoisting shot and ammunition aboard ship was put in position on the Chicago last week, but was taken down to be again rigged after the Centennial. It is understood that the oscillating movement, which might have tended to lessen the value of the device, has been eliminated, and that the cessation of labor on the part of the operator stops the hoist instantly.

A BOARD of officers, consisting of Capt. R. W. Meade, Chief Engineer Du Vallin and Naval Constructor McIntyre, met at the Navy-yard, May 8, for the purpose of considering the size and class of tugs best suited for use in the Navy and for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress. Under the provisions of the act four sea-going tugs are to be built, the aggregate cost of which is not to exceed \$35,000 each.

A CABLE from Sydney, N. S. W., May 9, 1889, says: Advice from Samoa to April 30 state that the natives are quiet. The position of the hostilities is unchanged. Admiral Kimberly of the United States Navy, on the suggestion of Mataafa, tried to persuade Tamasese to agree to a peace. Tamasese declined unless he was recognized as King. Admiral Kimberly thereupon issued a proclamation urging the natives to maintain peace. The steamer Rockton, which will convey 450 men belonging to the wrecked American war ships to San Francisco, was ready to leave, and was expected to sail May 1 from Apia. Eighty men will remain with Admiral Kimberly at Apia. The Nipsic had been fitted with a new rudder, and was about to start for Auckland. Herr Steubel, the newly appointed German Consul, has arrived at Apia.

The engines and machinery of the new cruiser Baltimore were given a dock trial at the Cramps shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 9. The engines were run under half a head of steam nearly all day, and everything was found to work smoothly.

On account of delay in receiving the shafting for the U. S. S. San Francisco, Sec. Tracy has granted the contractors an extension of five months. The ship will be launched in August, and it is expected will be completed in twelve months from that time.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, May 7, says: "The U. S. cruiser Charleston started on her trial trip this morning under command of Capt. Charles Goodall, Jr., of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. After cruising around the bay to test the compasses she started out to sea about 8 o'clock. The trial will be made in the Santa Barbara Channel. The length of the trip is still undecided. Besides members of the Naval Board the only persons invited to go on the cruise are the representative of the Associated Press, Robert Forsythe, and Chas. H. Gunn, representing the Union Iron Works, and W. R. Eckart, the mechanical engineer."

At a conference held at the Navy Department, May 6, between Col. Bonnett, chief of the Revenue Marine Service, and Commodore Walker in reference to the erection of the houses of refuge at Point Barrow for the benefit of shipwrecked whalers, it was stated that the delay which has taken place has been on account of the inability of the steamer Bear to perform this service and at the same time make her usual cruise in Arctic waters. The season is a short one, and the officials of the revenue service did not like to take the responsibility of sending their ship on this duty and carrying extra stores at the expense of the other service. The result of the conference was that the Navy Department will co-operate with the Treasury officials, and the Thetis, which has left San Francisco, will remain at Tacoma until further orders. It is now proposed that the Thetis shall take aboard at Tacoma lumber, coal, and other stores so as to render the extra amount to be carried by the Bear as small as possible.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Baltimore, Md., announce that the gunboat Petrel, built by the Columbia Iron Works, was given a trial trip May 9. Its purpose was merely to test her engines and her responsiveness to her directing machinery. She was put under half speed, with 100 pounds of steam on. She acted admirably. After passing North Point she was slowed down and run at half speed to the lower end of the Craighill Channel. Here she manoeuvred around in the channel for more than an hour to fully test the engines, and while she did not come up to the requirements of the Government as to horse power, she showed herself fully capable of doing it when the machinery was in perfect working order. About 3.30 she started up the river and the log was thrown over to test her speed. Between Seven-Foot Knoll and North Point she averaged nearly 15 knots with her engines working 110 revolutions a minute, and on the last quarter nearly 17 knots. It took 1 min. and 30 sec. to stop her when going at full speed, and 28 sec. from full speed to reverse her. The best test was made when she ran 17 knots with 115 revolutions. Wm. H. Varney, superintendent of hulls for the Government, said that he was very much pleased with the trip and was sure the new boat could make an average run of 15 knots with the 1,350 horse power required by the Government. The Government trial trip will probably be made in about three weeks.

It is announced from Washington that the Navy Department is engaged in the preparation of regulations to carry into effect three recent acts of Congress which are calculated materially to improve the condition of the enlisted men of the Navy. These measures provide an outfit of clothing valued at \$40 to each apprentice upon enlistment, allow discharged seamen a home on board ship for the three months between enlistments, and provide for a system of deposits whereby the economical sailor may not only have his earnings safely cared for, but be allowed interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum thereon. With the increase in the number of new ships an additional number of sailors will necessarily be required. These new laws, it is presumed, will aid materially in securing good men, and with the enactment of other laws to be recommended again this year in the way of increase of pay, the establishment of a retired list, etc., the Equipment Bureau of the Navy hopes to be able to man the new ships as fast as completed. A Board is to be ordered to frame the regulations for carrying into effect the law in regard to deposits. The purpose is to adopt the system which has been in vogue in the Army for many years with satisfactory results. The records of the Army Pay Department show that the total amount of soldiers' deposits last year amounted to \$400,000. Instances are known where a single soldier has had as much as \$20,000 to his credit.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 4.—Paymaster George H. Read, to duty on receiving ship Vermont, at the Navy-yard, New York, in addition to his present duties.

Paymaster Henry C. Machette, to the Iroquois May 16.

Lieutenant Milton K. Schwenk, to appear before the Retiring Board.

MAY 7.—Paymaster Albert W. Bacon, to the Navy yard, Washington May 13.

MAY 8.—Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates, to the receiving ship Minnesota.

Detached.

MAY 4.—Commander Charles J. Train, from the command of the training ship Constellation and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department.

Captain Byron Wilson, from the command of the Brooklyn and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Theodore F. Jewell, from the command of the Essex and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander George A. Bicknell, Lieutenants C. D. Galloway, H. C. Gearing and Burne T. Walling, Ensigns Hugh Rodman and W. B. Hogatt, Surgeon James A. Hawke, Chief Engineer George W. Stivers and Passed Assistant Engineers John Q.

Barton and De Witt C. Redgrave, from the Essex and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Thos. Perry, Lieutenants E. D. Heald, W. H. H. Southerland, Chas. J. Badger and F. H. Holmes, Ensigns James A. Hoogewerf and Wm. R. Shoemaker, Medical Inspector G. S. Beardsley, Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering, Assistant Surgeon O. D. Norton and Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres, from the Brooklyn and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster James E. Tolfree, from the Brooklyn, settle accounts and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Smith, from the Essex and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant York Neill, from the Vermont and ordered to the Dispatch.

Paymaster John Macmahon, from the Marion, upon the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Paymaster H. Stanchiff, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and ordered to the Marion, Asiatic Station, per steamer from San Francisco.

Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the Chicago.

MAY 6.—Commander P. F. Harrington, from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Constellation.

Lieutenant Commander W. T. Swinburne, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Constellation as executive.

Lieutenants A. McCrackin, Wm. F. Low, Thos. B. Howard, J. M. Orchard, Templin M. Potter, Ensigns Harry Phelps and Edward E. Capehart, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Constellation.

MAY 7.—Paymaster H. T. Wright, from the Navy-yard, Washington, April 13, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department.

Assistant Surgeon Chas. F. Stokes, from the training ship Minnesota and ordered to the Iroquois.

MAY 8.—Lieutenant David Peacock, from the Jamestown and granted three months' sick leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. P. Howell, from the receiving ship Minnesota and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection of merchant vessels at New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Rose, from duty as a member of the Board of Inspection of merchant steamers at New York and ordered to special duty in connection with the new cruiser Baltimore.

MARINE CORPS.

2d Lieutenant Geo. Barnett detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to the Iroquois to report May 25.

Major G. W. Collier, now on duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been granted three months' sick leave.

1st Lieutenant Henry Whiting, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Ossipee.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending May 9:

John Berry, ordinary seaman, attached to the Lancaster, died on that vessel April 24.

S. D. Burdock, fifer, U. S. Marine Corps, died at Naval Hospital, New York, May 2.

ASIATIC STATION, 1889.

U. S. FLAGSHIP OMAHA,
Yokohama, Japan, April 4, 1889.

G. O. I.
In obedience to the orders of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, I have this day assumed command of the United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station. All orders issued by my predecessor will continue in force until further instructions. A new sequence of general orders, circulars and notices to mariners for the year 1889, commencing with No. 1, will be issued from this date.

The following officers will compose my personal staff: Chief of Staff, Capt. Fredk. V. McNair; Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. A. Norris, Flag Lieutenant; Lieut.-Comdr. Clifford H. West, Flag Secretary; Naval Cadet C. B. Brittain, Aid.

GEORGE E. BELKNAP,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION.
Roster of officers, corrected to April 4, 1889.—Comdr.-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap (assumed command April 4, 1889). Personal staff: Capt. Fredk. V. McNair, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Comdr. George A. Norris, Flag Lieutenant; Lieut.-Comdr. Clifford H. West, Flag Secretary; Naval Cadet C. B. Brittain, Aid.

Flagship Omaha.—Captain, Fredk. V. McNair, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Miller, J. B. Murdoch, C. A. Foster, J. M. Bowyer, Henry Minett; Ensigns, Simon Cook, A. C. Diefenbach; Naval Cadets, O. W. Koester, S. S. Robinson, C. F. Hughes; Surgeon, G. R. Brush; Passed Assistant Surgeon, V. C. B. Means; Paymaster, C. A. McDaniel; Chief Engineer, G. M. L. Macarty; P. A. Engr., A. V. Zane; Asst. Engr., C. A. Carr; 1st Lieut. of Marines, W. C. Turner; Boatswain, Wm. Manning; Carpenter, J. G. Tilden; Pay Clerk, Wm. Jarrard.
Marion.—Commander N. M. Dyer, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr., Charles T. Hutchins; Lieuts., Chas. F. Emmerich, Downs L. Wilson, James C. Gilmore, William S. Hogg; Ensign, William G. Miller; Naval Cadet, D. W. Beswick; Surgeon, Paul Fitzsimmons; Asst. Surg., Louis W. Atlee; Paymaster, John Macmahon; Chief Engineer, James Butterworth; Passed Assistant Engineer, Robert D. Taylor; 1st Lieut. of Marines, Leroy C. Webster; Boatswain, J. J. Glynn; Carpenter, Henry Davis; Pay Clerk, Charles D. Ford.

Dolphin.—Commander George F. F. Wilde, commanding; Lieuts., Richardson Clover, W. A. Marshall, F. J. Milligan, W. S. Benson; Ensigns, E. F. Leiper, W. W. Buchanan; Passed Asst. Surg., Frank Anderson; Assistant Paymaster, Jas. H. Chapman; Chief Engineer, A. W. Morley.
Falcon.—Lieut.-Commander J. E. Craig, commanding; Lieut., T. S. Phelps, Jr.; Ensigns, F. M. Bostwick, Glennie Tarbox; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. E. Ames; Assistant Paymaster, J. S. Phillips; Passed Assistant Engineer, H. Herwig.

Monocacy.—Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, commanding; Lieuts., A. V. Wadhams, W. P. Ray, J. H. Bull; Ensign, F. J. Leomin; P. A. Engr., J. W. Kerk; Paymaster, J. B. Redfield; P. A. Engr., J. Pemberton.

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA.

Surgeon Charles U. Gravatt, in charge; Passed Assistant Surgeon, C. H. H. Hall; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Mitchell C. McDonald.

*At Hong Kong, China, April 4, 1889, en route to New York via India and Suez.

*Under orders to Monocacy.

*Under orders to Falcon.

Postoffice and cable address of squadron, Yokohama, Japan.

The Kearsarge, now at New York, will be used to reinforce the small force on the North Atlantic Station. Commander Edwin White will assume command of the ship on Monday of next week, relieving Commander Allan D. Brown.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE following naval cadets of the Class of 1887 have arrived at the Academy for final examination: Robert Stocker, Minn.; Frank W. Hibbs, Minn.; Elliot Snow, Utah; Beaton C. Decker, Ill.; Mark L. Bristol, N. J.; Benjamin W. Wells, Jr., Ill.; Newton A. McCully, S. C.; Walter S. Burke, Ill.; William S. (Joke), N. J.; Benjamin W. Stearns, Iowa; Levi C. Bertolotto, Del.; Samuel R. Harbort, Conn.; Edward G. McMillan, N. C.; Edward H. Durell, Mass.; George W. Logan, N. C.; Andrew T. Long, N. C.; Ford H. Brown, Iowa; Henry L. Peckham, R. I.; Thomas Washington, N. C.; Archibald H. Scollis, N. C.; Clarence M. Stone, Ind.; Creighton Churchill, Mo.; Archibald H. Davis, N. C.; Charles E. Johnston, O.; Herbert L. Draper, Kas.; Francis Boughter, Penn.; Victor Blue, S. C.; Michael R. Pigott, Mass.; Samuel P. Edmonds, Mo.; Guy H. Burrage, Mass.; Frank M. Russell, Penn.; Henry A. Allen, Mo.; Richard H. Jackson, Ala.; Frederick Swannstrom, Minn.; Claude S. Cochran, O.; James G. Ballinger, Kas.; Colin S. Craig, Iowa; Charles E. Hudson, Ark.; William B. Moseley, Texas; Thomas M. O'Halloran, Penn.

During the two years two cadets have dropped out of the class, which graduated 44 members a year ago last June. These are Cadet Ross Coleman, who died March 4, 1888, at Honolulu, and Cadet Louis L. Young, who resigned from the Navy last June. Out of this class assignments will be made to fill vacancies in the line, Engineer and the Marine Corps, of which there are at present about 18, divided as follows: Line, 13; Engineer Corps, 4; Marine, 1. Cadets of the six-year class who are not retained in the Service, after having passed the required examination, are entitled to one year's sea pay of \$1,000 and an honorable discharge under an act of Congress.

The following candidates have been designated to report at the Naval Academy on May 15 for examination:

Wm. Stanley Vanentine; 2d New York.
Daniel C. Nutting, 6th Kansas.
Herbert Morris, 4th Illinois.
Wm. G. Powell, 7th New Jersey.
Leland Frieson James, 6th South Carolina.
Frank L. Chadwick, 1st Minnesota.
John A. Hudgins, 3d South Carolina.
Louis George Asbury, 2d Louisiana.
Pope Washington, 3d North Carolina.
Hubbard M. Field, 4th Virginia.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual reunion of the graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy will be held at the Naval Academy on Thursday, June 6, 1889. The business meeting will take place at 2.30 p. m., in the Naval Institute Hall. All graduates are invited to be present. Members of the association, only, are entitled to vote.

The annual dinner, to be provided by a caterer from Baltimore, will be given in the cadets' new mess hall at 8 p. m. All graduates are invited to attend the dinner. Tickets \$5. Those who wish to attend are especially requested to inform the secretary, Lieut.-Comdr. B. F. Tilley, by June 1 next, in order that the proper arrangements may be made. The officers of the Naval Academy hope to be able to entertain all who come. Tickets to the dinner may be obtained at the Naval Academy Club, or from any member of the Council. Those who desire to address the association at the annual dinner, will please give previous notice to the secretary.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1889, and the annual ball, will take place on Friday, June 7.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

G. C. M. O. 34, NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, May 3.

I. Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1889, and of which Rear Admiral David B. Harmony, U. S. N., was president, was arraigned and tried Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. M. Book, U. S. N.

Charge.—Absenting himself from his command without leave.

Specification.—"In this, that, on or about the 22d day of February, 1889, the said Geo. M. Book, a lieutenant commander in the U. S. Navy, having been theretofore regularly assigned to and placed in command of the U. S. S. *Pinto*, and being then in command of said vessel in the harbor of Sitka, Alaska, did, without leave from proper authority, absent himself from his said command and proceed to Washington, D. C., at which latter place he, the said Lieut.-Comdr. Book, arrived on or about the 10th day of March, 1889, absent from his command without leave, as aforesaid."

To which charge and specification the accused, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. M. Book, U. S. N., pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding.—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found as follows: The specification of the charge "Proved." And that the accused, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. M. Book, U. S. N., is of the charge "Guilty."

Sentence.—The Court thereupon sentenced the said Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. M. Book, U. S. N., "to be suspended for two years from rank and duty, on furlough pay, and to retain his present number on the list of lieutenant commanders during that time."

II. The proceedings, finding, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. M. Book, U. S. N., are approved, and he is accordingly suspended from rank and duty, on furlough pay, for two years from this date, and will, during that period, retain his present number in his grade.

G. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

B. C. M. O. 33, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1889.

I. Before a General Court-martial, which convened Feb. 11, 1889, on board the U. S. S. *Tallapoosa*, at Montevideo, Uruguay, by order of Rear Admiral James H. Gillis, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. Naval Force on the South Atlantic Station, and of which Court Comdr. Allan D. Brown, U. S. Navy, was president, was arraigned and tried Lieutenant William C. Strong, U. S. Navy. Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty." Charge II.—"Neglect of duty." Charge III.—"Disobedience of order." The specifications allege drunkenness while on duty as officer of the deck, failure to obey the lawful order of his superior and commanding officer, F. W. Dickinson, Commander, U. S. N., to make out his divisional requisition bills. To which charges and specifications the accused, Lieut. William C. Strong, U. S. Navy, pleaded "Guilty." Findings.—The Court after full and mature deliberation, found as follows: "Guilty" on all the charges and specifications. Sentence.—The Court thereupon sentenced the said Lieutenant William C. Strong, U. S. Navy, "to be suspended from duty for the period of five years, to receive half of his present shore duty pay, to keep his present number on the list of lieutenants, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Lieut. William C. Strong, U. S. N., were approved by Rear Admiral James H. Gillis, who convened the Court, and Lieut. Strong is accordingly suspended from duty for five years on one-half of the

shore-duty pay of his grade, and will, during that period, retain his present number on the list of officers of his grade.

III. The sentence in this case having been duly approved, the duty of publicly reprimanding Lieut. Strong devolves upon the Secretary of the Navy, and in the performance of this duty it becomes proper to call attention to the General Court-martial Order issued by the Department on June 24, 1887, reciting the trial and conviction of this officer upon charges of "Drunkenness" and of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." Before the expiration of the term of suspension from rank and duty imposed upon Lieut. Strong by the Court before which he was tried upon the last-mentioned charges, the Department, in the hope that Lieut. Strong would, by his future course of conduct, justify the exercise of clemency in his case, remitted the unexecuted portion of such sentence. From the fact that the Department is now, for the second time in a period of less than two years, called upon to publish to the Service in General Orders notice of the trial of this officer and his conviction of offences of a grave character, it is evident that the confidence in his future good behavior was misplaced, and as his second conviction, within so short a period, upon charges of drunkenness—the last offense having been committed while on duty as officer of the deck—in fact that he has become addicted to habits rendering him unworthy of the confidence which the Department must propose in an officer before entrusting him with the performance of duty, Lieut. Strong may well congratulate himself upon his escape from a more severe sentence, as well as upon the further opportunity of reformation afforded him by the Court, but which he appears not to have merited by his conduct. For a commissioned officer in the Navy to allow himself to ever become intoxicated is bad enough, but to be drunk on duty is intolerable. Under the circumstances of this case a sentence of dismissal was justly merited. That an officer who has been convicted of the offenses disclosed in this record should continue to be borne on the rolls of the Navy is a manifest reproach to the Service.

The sentence in the case of Lieut. William C. Strong, U. S. Navy, takes effect from Feb. 11, 1889, the date of its approval. B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

We give a complete roster of officers at present on duty with the Coast Survey:

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
O. M. Thomas, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
H. E. Nichols, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, San Francisco, Cal.
Lt. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Ensign E. H. Tillman, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel, U. S. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

VESSELS.

Steamer A. D. Baché, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding; Ensigns F. Swift, H. A. Hephorn, S. M. Strite, R. D. Tisdale, F. A. Surgeon John M. Steele, Asst. Engr. Samuel H. Leonard, Jr. Address Key West, Fla.
Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns R. M. Hughes, Harry Kimmel, C. S. Stauworth, J. E. Shindel, P. Andrews, Asst. Surg. Thos. Owens, Asst. Engr. W. W. White. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
Steamer Gedney, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns R. O. Bitter, James Strauss, W. H. G. Bullard, F. H. Jenkins, Asst. Surg. J. F. Urie. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *Hawley*, Lieut. Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieut. C. A. Gove, Ensigns Guy W. Brown, J. P. McGuinness, W. L. Dodd, P. A. Surg. N. H. Drake, P. A. Engr. Geo. D. Strickland. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *McArthur*, Lieut. D. H. Mahan, U. S. N., comdg.; P. A. Engr. J. C. Leonard. Address Oakland, Cal.
Steamer Patterson, Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.; Lt. E. J. Dorn, Ensigns A. N. Wood, A. C. Almy, A. M. Beecher, J. D. McDonald, G. R. Stocum, P. A. Surg. H. T. Percy. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
Steamer *Endeavor*, Ensign L. M. Garrett, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns John F. Luby, R. L. Russell, G. H. Evans. Address Morgan City, La.
Schooner *Barnett*, Lieut. H. T. Mayo, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensign F. B. Hill. Address Olympia, Wash. Ter.
Schooner *Eagle*, Lieut. W. P. Elliott, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns E. A. Anderson, J. S. Van Duzer, Carpenter W. W. Richardson. Address Navy Yard, New York.
Schooner *Scotoby*, Ensign J. C. Drake, U. S. N., comdg. Address New Bern, N. C.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., comdg. Arrived at San Francisco April 20. Her address is care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
The *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., comdg. Arrived at the Washington Yard on April 21.
The *Crabapple*, Capt. J. C. Collins, comdg. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE Navy Department is taking all measures to guard the health of the officers and crew of the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Ossipee* and *Gutena* have been ordered to Hampton Roads and their place will be taken by one of the vessels now at New York, presumably the *Boston*. The latter vessel will go direct to Cape Haytien and after remaining in the vicinity for about a month will proceed north. It is the policy of the Navy Department not to keep a vessel there longer than one month at a time.

CHARLES F. PRICE has been appointed an acting boatswain and Edwin Smith an acting carpenter in the Navy.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL SCHWAN left Washington, May 9, for the usual annual inspection of recruiting depots. He will be absent about two weeks.

MAY 7 Major G. C. Goodloe, Paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps, was ordered to pay U. S. marines, Headquarters Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and Norfolk, Va.

NOW THAT Brig.-Gen. Wm. S. Harney has passed away, 2d Lt. Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired, bears the distinction of being the oldest living officer now in the Regular Army. He is in his 90th year.

THE proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of Capt. Armes, U. S. A., retired, are now with the President who, it is expected, will act upon them on Saturday next, which is the day for War Department business at the White House.

THE all American 8 in. steel gun, the first of the kind manufactured by the Army Ordnance Department, will be shipped from Watervliet Arsenal to Sandy Hook for trial in about three weeks.

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MAJOR GEORGE B. DAVIS, Judge Advocate, has
been selected by Secretary of War Proctor as the
head of the commission provided for in the Sundry
Civil Appropriation bill to continue the publication
of the Records of the War of the Rebellion. There
will be two others to act with him, civilian experts,
who have not yet been selected. The appropriation
for this purpose will not be available until July 1,
and until then Colonel Lazelle will continue in
charge of the publications, but Major Davis will re-
port to him at once in order to be given an insight
into the methods that have been heretofore pur-
sued and to devise plans for the future. The entire
work is to be completed in five years.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Another in-
stance of the power of the ram. The old *Viper*,
when being used to land the men and stores at Ber-
muda, struck the *Himalaya* a slight blow with her
ram, owing to the trooper swinging when the gun-
boat was being brought alongside. The blow made
a hole in the *Himalaya's* side about eight inches
long and one-half inch wide, starting the two next
plates, and causing her to leak so much that she had
to be placed in the floating dock for repairs."

By invitation of the municipal authorities of
Orange and East Orange, the New England Society
and many others, the reunion of the Society of the
Army of the Potomac will be held at Orange, N. J.,
on June 12 and 13 next. Orange is about twelve
miles from New York and frequent trains render it
easily accessible, so the selection is bound to be
agreeable to all concerned.

An officer at one of our western posts writes:
"The post canteen system has been inaugurated
here and will undoubtedly greatly promote the
comfort and convenience of the troops, and mark-
edly so as an aid to discipline. The trader system
has been tried, only to the profit of the trader. Let
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will soon be noticeable in a thousand ways."

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

WILLIAM SELBY HARNEY.

THE death of the venerable Wm. Selby Harney,
which occurred this week, removes from our Army
list the name which has been longest upon it, Gen-
eral Harney having entered the Service as 2d lieuten-
ant, 1st Inf., Feb. 13, 1818, or more than two
generations ago. His death occurred in Florida,
which was the scene of some of his early exploits
and hairbreadth escapes. The announcement
came to his friends in St. Louis on Thursday, May
9, in a private despatch from Orlando, Fla. Gen-
eral Harney was the son of Thomas Harney, an offi-
cer of the Revolution, and a brother of John Milton
Harney, the poet. He was born near Haysboro,
Davidson County, Tenn., on Aug. 27, 1800, and en-
tered the Army from Louisiana. He was promoted
1st lieutenant Jan. 7, 1819, transferred to the
1st Artillery Nov. 16, 1821, and back to the 1st In-
fantry Dec. 21, 1822. He was commissioned cap-
tain May 14, 1825; major and paymaster May 1,
1833; lieutenant colonel, 2d Dragoons, Aug. 15,
1836; colonel June 30, 1846; and promoted to be a
brigadier general June 14, 1858. He took part in
the Black Hawk war in 1833, and also in the
Florida war, distinguishing himself in action at
Fort Mellon, and in the defence of a trading house
at Caloosahatchie, July 23, 1839. He commanded
several expeditions into the Everglades, and in De-
cember, 1840, was brevetted colonel "for gallant
and meritorious conduct."

His experiences in Florida were most exciting,
and his escapes numerous, the narrowest, probably,
being on the occasion when he laid down in his
clothes at night at a trading post on the Caloosa-
hatchie, which his men were guarding, and was sur-
prised by the Indians, one-half the garrison being
massacred and the others narrowly escaping a
similar fate. He distinguished himself in the war
with Mexico. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of
the 2d Dragoons upon their formation, and in 1846
was promoted Colonel, and took a prominent part
in the war with Mexico. He became embroiled
with General Scott, whose arbitrary exercise of au-
thority he resented, and was court-martialed for
disobedience of orders. The action of Gen. Scott
in this case, was, however, disapproved by the Presi-
dent, the Secretary of War saying, in a letter to
General Scott, "that Colonel Harney had good
cause to complain of that order as derogatory to
his rights," though technically disobedient to orders.
He was accordingly restored to duty Feb. 3, 1847,

and in the next month Scott found occasion to specially name "Col. Harney, of the regular cavalry," for his services in connection with the capture of Vera Cruz. He was equally handsome in the testimony he gave to Harney's conduct at Cerro Gordo, where he commanded a brigade. Describing the Colonel's gallant conduct on that day, an eye witness said: "Gen. Scott, between whom and Col. Harney there had existed some coolness, rode up to the Colonel, after this achievement, and remarked to him: 'Colonel Harney, I cannot now adequately express my admiration of your gallant achievement, but at the proper time I shall take great pleasure in thanking you in proper terms.' Harney, with the modesty of true valor, claimed the praise as due to his officers and men." Scott was as good as his word, for Harney was brevetted brigadier general for gallantry at Cerro Gordo. He was also mentioned for his bravery at Medellin, Mexico, March 25, 1847.

On Sept. 3, 1855, Harney completely defeated the Sioux Indians at Sand Hills, on the north fork of the Platte River. In June, 1858, he was placed in command of the Department of Oregon, and on July 9, 1859, took possession of the Island of San Juan, near Vancouver, which was claimed by the English Government to be included within the boundaries of British Columbia. A dispute with Great Britain and the recall of Harney followed. He was subsequently assigned to the command of the Department of the West, and in April, 1861, while on his way from St. Louis to Washington, was arrested by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry and taken to Richmond, Va. Here he met with many old acquaintances, who urged him to join the South. On meeting General Lee, Harney said to him: "I am sorry to meet you in this way." Lee replied: "General Harney, I had no idea of taking any part in this matter, I wanted to stay at Arlington and raise potatoes for my family; but my friends forced me into it." General Harney also met Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who told him that he was opposed to the war, but that he would be executed by his relatives, all of whom lived in Virginia, if he did not side with the South. Harney was speedily released, and departed for Washington. On his return to St. Louis, he issued several proclamations, warning the people of Missouri of the danger of secession, and the evil effects that would follow from a dissolution of the Union. On May 21, he entered into an agreement with Gen. Sterling Price, commanding the Missouri militia, to make no military movement, so long as peace was maintained by the State authorities. He was soon afterward relieved of his command, and was placed on the retired list Aug. 1, 1863. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major general "for long and faithful service."

His career was practically terminated before the outbreak of the Civil War, and his management of affairs in St. Louis was severely criticized, as imperiling the possession of the State under the critical circumstances of the time. Harney was a man of splendid physique, tall and soldierly in appearance, and the stories of his athletic performances in his youth are numerous. As a young man he was described "as red about the head and face as a fox." He was one of those soldiers who are the product of peculiar conditions which are passing wholly away, leaving new circumstances to shape our Army life. His death leaves Hannibal Day at the head of the longevity list. Day entered the Academy as a cadet in 1819 but in years he follows considerably behind General Harney, being now in his eighty-fifth year, Robert E. Clary of the retired list being of the same age. Of other officers over eighty we have now in our Army Philip St. G. Cooke, Joseph Holt, Benj. W. Brice, Geo. W. Culum, Robt. H. K. Whiteley, Prof. Wm. H. C. Bartlett (85), Daniel P. Whiting, Levi C. Boates, Chas. M. Blake, Jeremiah Porter, Reuben M. Potter, who is in his 88th year, and 2d Lieutenant Michael Moore, who is about as old as General Harney was, being now in his ninetieth year. Indeed, Moore entered the Army before Harney, having enlisted in the 13th Infantry as a musician April 13, 1812. Taking his enlisted service into account he heads the longevity list, so far as date of entry into the Service is concerned. This is a goodly list of fourteen octogenarians.

"Old Harney," as he has been called for nearly

half a century, was as brave and singlehearted a soldier as ever wore a uniform. Since the War he has resided on his estate at Pass Christian, Miss., and at St. Louis, and the last years of his life have been somewhat troubled with family affairs—difficulties which originated in his possession of large wealth.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND FAMILIES.

A LONDON newspaper says: "Another correspondent, writing from a vessel stationed in the far East, deploras in pathetic terms the practice of allowing the female relatives of an admiral to reside on the flagship. Admirals, he points out, in common with sailors of all ranks, are peculiarly susceptible to female influence, and although the presence of ladies may soften Jack's manner, yet it is not desirable for a whole squadron to be governed by Mrs. and Miss Admiral Commanding on the Station." It is impossible for officers' wives and families to live either on board ship or in garrison, and become interested in the administration of military affairs, without forming their opinions and endeavoring to have their wishes carried out. At military posts away from towns the families must live in garrison, and in such cases their quarters should not only be comfortable and respectable, but each family should have a separate building, so far from any other building that babies crying and children playing would not annoy their neighbors. It is questionable, however, whether at posts near cities and towns quarters should be made for officers' families and they should be allowed to live in garrison. As we are now building posts at Chicago, Omaha, Leavenworth, etc., for troops, and for the Headquarters of Divisions and Departments, it is a good opportunity to adopt a new system.

A correspondent suggests that married officers might hire houses in town, or board, for their families as suited their pockets or wishes. They would take their meals with and live with their families in town, coming to the post, of course, daily to attend to their military duties, using their quarters in officers' barracks to change their civilian clothes for uniform, between duties, and occupying them when duty required them to remain in garrison at night, and when necessary taking their meals at the officers' mess as at a restaurant.

This system would in a great measure do away with the objectionable influence ladies are supposed to now exercise in military discipline, while they would be near enough to soften the manners of officers and bring them up to a high standard in the courtesies and conventionalities of polite society. It is perhaps time to consider if, for the stability of the Army and its better discipline, there is not some less objectionable method of quartering officers' families than the present one. Commutation money paid to civilians in town for quarters for officers' families makes friends for the Army, and removing the families from garrison benefits them, by bringing them in contact with the world and taking them out of a narrow, technical garrison society, increases their proper influence over all officers, and diminishes their interference with military discipline and duties. Erecting handsome Government quarters for officers' families, on the contrary, is erecting monuments that will for the next sixty years invite envious and adverse criticism on the extravagance and arrogance of officers' families.

At frontier posts there are no omnibuses, street cars, or cabs, and at such posts there cannot be the slightest objection to officers' families using, for their pleasure, amusement, and health, Government ambulances, mules, and drivers. In large towns and cities even the wealthiest and most liberal minded civilians cannot quite see why a Government ambulance with four mules and soldier driver should have nothing to do, from one year's end to the other, except to haul ladies (or perhaps only one special lady) out to make social calls, to shop, etc.; that two or three Government ambulances do nothing but haul officers' children to school in the morning and take them home in the afternoon. In the "effete" monarchies of Europe, a captain, colonel, or general in going to his duties or pleasures walks, or if he rides or drives it is at his own expense. Even if he, his wife, or both of them belonged to the nobility, she could not be hauled

by a Government "outfit" without creating a disturbance. It will in the end be better for officers' pockets if the use of Government ambulances, officially as well as socially, is stopped in all towns where there are street cars, and carriages or cabs for hire. This matter is entirely in the hands of our Army officers, for they control the erection of quarters and use of transportation.

It is not our province to decide whether Major Lydecker, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was or was not guilty of the offence with which he was charged: that duty was imposed upon the Court-martial which tried him. They have found, in substance, that he was guilty. This being their conclusion, it vexes our intelligence to understand by what logical processes of reasoning they arrived at their decision as to the sentence. Do they, a jury of officers, representing a service which should be controlled by the highest standards of duty, mean to say that neglect of duty is only criminal when it results in pecuniary loss, or, at least, in only the measure of damage done? Certainly, this is the way that most intelligent gentleman who resides in the White House, and who by virtue of his position is above the social influences that control Washington, interprets the verdict. We cannot see how it is otherwise to be understood. And what pertinence is there in the suggestion, which President Harrison also discovers in the finding, that faithful supervision of the work upon the Washington aqueduct would have done no good? The court conclude that such supervision was lacking; how then do they know that it would have failed of its purpose had it been given? Do they mean to suggest that our officers of Engineers are so incapable that it does not matter whether they attend to their duties or not? What do our Engineer Corps think of such a conclusion? In fact, we are all in a muddle as to what this singular verdict does mean. As to this we are clear; the repetition of such findings as those in the Lydecker case would soon prepare us to accept with satisfaction the total abolition of Court-martial proceedings. Meanwhile, we may revise the ancient saying that Courts-martial are organized to convict, so as to declare that Courts-martial are organized to convict, without doing any harm to the convicted.

THESE three nations have the following modern vessels:

RUSSIA.—*Armored Vessels.*—*Built*—Catharina II., 10,180 tons; Tschesma, 10,180 tons; Sinope, 10,180 tons; Alexander II., 8,440 tons; Ad. Nakhimoff, 7,780; Pamjat Azowa, 6,000; and eleven others. *Protected Cruisers*—1 of 600 tons; 3 of 4,000 tons. *Building*—Nicholas I., 8,000 tons; Alex. Neusky, 7,570 tons; 3 of Tschesma type.

ITALY.—*Built*—Duilio, 11,138 tons; Dandolo, 11,303 tons; Italia, 13,989 tons; Lepanto, 13,550 tons; F. Morosini, 11,000 tons; Ruggiero di Lauria, 11,000 tons; And. Doria, 11,000 tons; and eight others. *Protected Cruisers*—4 of 740 tons; 10 of from 2,000 to 3,500 tons. *Building*—Re Umberto, 13,298 tons; Sicilia, 13,298 tons; Sardegna, 13,860 tons. *Protected Cruisers*—One.

FRANCE.—*Built*—Duperre, 11,100 tons; Baudin, 11,380 tons; Formidable, 11,300 tons; Hoche, 10,650 tons; Marceau, 10,581 tons; Neptune, 10,581 tons; Devastation, 10,500 tons; Courbet, 100,500 tons; and 22 others of modern type. *Protected Cruisers*—4 of 1,280 to 1,800 tons; 3 of 4,500 to 7,000 tons. *Building*—Brennus, 11,000 tons; Magenta, 10,581 tons; Duple de Lorne, 6,397 tons. *Protected Cruisers*—Twelve.

THE following persons accompany the Secretary of War, in special car, C. B. and O. R. R., No. 51, on a trip to the West: Mr. F. C. Partridge, private secretary; Col. Thos. F. Barr, military secretary; Gen. Drum, adjutant general; Maj. Gen. Schofield, Lieut. C. B. Schofield, A. D. C.; Lieut. T. H. Bliss, A. D. C.; Maj. Gen. Crook, Gen. R. Williams, A. G. The party were to proceed from Chicago to Fort Leavenworth (with stop at Rock Island), over the Rock Island route. From Fort Leavenworth to Cheyenne (with stops at Fort Riley and at Denver), over the Union Pacific Railway. From Cheyenne to Omaha, over the Burlington route; Omaha to Chicago, over the Burlington route. According to the

running schedule they leave Chicago 11 P. M. May 5, arrive at Rock Island 6.10 A. M. May 6; leave 8.50 P. M., arrive at Fort Leavenworth 9.45 A. M. May 7; leave 9.30 A. M. May 8, arrive at Fort Riley 3 P. M.; leave 3 P. M. May 9, arrive at Denver 7.15 A. M. May 10; leave 10.45 A. M. May 11, arrive at Cheyenne 3 P. M.; leave 10.25 A. M. May 12, arrive at Omaha 9.40 A. M. May 13; leave 6.15 P. M., arrive at St. Paul 9.40 A. M. May 14; leave 6.40 P. M., arrive at Chicago 9.30 A. M. May 15.

THE celebration this year by the French of the Centenary of the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789 recalls the fact that the first treaty of our new republic with a foreign power was with France. This was signed at Paris Feb. 6, 1778, and when the news of it was received in this country General Washington, from his headquarters at Valley Forge, ordered, on May 2, that the following day should be set apart "for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness and celebrating the important event which we owe to His benign interposition." The Army was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, with banners waving, and at given signals, after the discharge of thirteen cannon and musketry fire, the whole Army huzzaed, "Long live the King of France!" Then thirteen more guns and a second general discharge of musketry, followed by "Huzza, long live the friendly European powers!" Then a final discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery and a general running fire and "Huzza for the American States!" The officers approached the place of entertainment thirteen abreast and closely linked in each other's arms, thus signifying the thirteen American States, and the interweaving of arms a complete union and most perfect confederation.

THE presence of Army officers at the first-class American legations in the capacity of military attaches seems now to be a permanent feature of our diplomatic service. The latest addition to the list is Captain Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art., who received a letter from the Secretary of War on Saturday last detailing him to duty as military attaché to the American Legation at Madrid, Spain. The detail was made at the request of his father-in-law, ex-Senator Palmer, who was lately appointed Minister to the post mentioned. The letter of appointment is for six months only, but it is generally understood that the time will be extended to cover the Minister's full term. The next detail of this character will be Captain Zahnski, 5th Art., who, it is understood, is booked for the Legation at St. Petersburg. With this detail the Army will be represented at six of the more important legations—London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid and St. Petersburg. While there are, of course, candidates for similar duty at other legations, it is not the intention of the Secretary of War to spare any more officers for this purpose. An addition has also been made in the number of naval attaches, Lieut.-Commander Wm. H. Emory having been detailed for duty on the London Legation. Lieut. B. H. Buckingham is also on duty at this legation. The other naval representatives abroad are Lieut. Aaron Ward, who is connected with the legations at Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, and Lieut. Nathan Sargent, who divides his time between Vienna and Rome.

SINCE there no longer seems to be any doubt about General Kelton's advancement to the head of the Adjutant General's Department, upon the retirement of General Drum, May 28, speculation has been turned from this direction to the relative chances of the numerous candidates for appointment to the tail end of the corps. Additional interest is given to the matter by reason of its being the first appointment of the kind under the present Administration. In addition to those we have hitherto published, the list of possible appointees has been further augmented by the addition of the following: Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cav.; Capt. S. C. Kellogg, 5th Cav.; Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf.; Capt. S. A. Mason, 4th Cav.; Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf.; Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav.; Capt. Theo. S. Wint, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Capt. G. S. Carpenter, 14th Inf.; Capt. Wm. C. Manning, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. B. Bur-

bank, 3d Art.; Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.; Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav.; Capt. C. M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Capt. M. B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; Capt. C. R. Barnett, assistant quartermaster, and many others.

WHEN the Army Regulation Board was in session, among the propositions considered was one to prevent the duplication of pay accounts. The plan proposed was similar to that in vogue in the Navy, which requires every officer to be paid by a designated paymaster, and to have the accounts of the officer transferred from one paymaster to another in the event of a change of station. At that time the board did not seem in favor of any change, but in the Regulations which have just appeared (par. 1440) certain modifications are made which, it is believed, will materially lessen the opportunity for duplicating accounts. These require an officer when transferring his pay accounts to immediately communicate the fact to the chief paymaster of the department in which he is serving, through the paymaster who is expected to pay him. The date of transfer must always appear in the endorsement of the officer transferring it.

THE new post at Atlanta, Ga., shortly to be garrisoned by Colonel H. W. Closson, 4th U. S. Art., and his regiment, has been named Fort McPherson, after the gallant General James B. McPherson, U. S. A., who was killed in action near Atlanta July 22, 1864, and of whom Gen. Grant, in a letter to a relative written soon after the occurrence, said: "Every officer and every soldier who served under him felt the highest regard for his patriotism, his zeal, his great, almost unequalled, ability, his amiability and all the manly virtues that can adorn a commander."

WE are indebted to many of our generous contemporaries of the daily and weekly papers for handsome notices of our Centennial issue of last week, and in a private letter the editor of one paper says: "Let me congratulate you on your splendid issue of May 4, and on what I consider the most remarkable journalistic feat of the occasion. The Sun did magnificently, but the facilities of a daily paper are not to be commanded by a weekly, and for permanent value your story is far ahead of anything."

THE Regular troops brought to New York City for the Centennial Celebration are now comfortably resettled in their permanent quarters. The visit was one of profit, and both officers and men seem to have derived as much pleasure from the occasion as circumstances would permit. There were many pleasant reunions.

THE new Army Regulations were received at Division and Department Headquarters, and other military offices, this week, and the studious ones and those whose business it is to know them by heart, are now digesting them as rapidly as possible. The task is not as easy as might be imagined.

AT the meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion last week General Schofield said: "Of the grand Centennial Celebration, just closed, I will refer only to the military parade, in which I was, of course, most interested. And it is most fitting that I speak of this to you, companions, because your past services in the field in time of war have made you the representative military men of the country. The lessons of organization, discipline, and obedience which you and your comrades of the Grand Army learned in four years of war have been taught to the young soldiers of to day. These young soldiers, to the number of a great Army, have been assembled from many States and concentrated in this city. They, however, have accomplished a grand military manoeuvre, more complicated, perhaps, than any before attempted even by a veteran Army. It is easy enough to plan even so complicated a manoeuvre, though much labor and very great cares are required of the staff to perfect all the details. But who could feel sure that every one of the numerous divisions, so hastily assembled from all parts of the country, would accurately execute the part assigned to it? It is enough to say that the plan was accurately carried out in every detail and that the conduct of the troops commanded the admiration of all who witnessed the march of their solid columns. This development of discipline in the citizen soldiery of the country is the fruit of the seed sown by you, companions, and your comrades, in the great strug-

gle for the preservation of the Union. And it is one of the most important of the great developments which characterize the last quarter of the century whose glories we now celebrate."

THE Third Army Corps Union held their annual meeting, May 6, at the Windsor Hotel, New York City. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, vice-president, presided in the absence of Major-Gen. Sickles, the president. Gen. Sickles, however, appeared at the latter part of the meeting. After the reading of reports the following officers were elected: President, Gen. C. H. T. Collis; vice president, Col. C. H. Weygant, of Newburg; secretary, Col. E. L. Welling, Trenton, N. J.; trustees, Major W. Bullard, Capt. J. G. Noonan; directors, Gen. W. J. Sewell, Gen. G. H. Sharpe, Gen. J. B. Carr, Col. Clayton McMichael, Major J. B. Fassitt, Major J. F. Tobias, Major J. F. Denniston, Major W. Pimley and Major C. H. Graves. In the evening there was a banquet and the ceremonies began with the election of Gen. Sherman as an honorary member of the association and the presentation to him of the corps badge. Gen. Sickles, Judge Brady, Gen. Butterfield and Gen. Sherman made speeches.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LESLIE SMITH, 20th U. S. Infantry, a meritorious officer of long service and excellent military record, will be retired for age on Wednesday next, May 15. He enlisted July 27, 1849, served for five years at Fort Columbus, we believe, and when the War broke out accepted an appointment as 2d lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Infantry. In April, 1862, he attained a captaincy and for 18 years was identified with the gallant 1st Foot. May 2, 1880, he was promoted major of the 2d Infantry, and Oct. 8, 1885, lieutenant colonel of the 20th Infantry. For his faithful and meritorious services during the War he received the brevet of major and, indeed, his whole military career was one of devotion to duty. The good wishes of the Service go with him in his retirement and all hope he may enjoy many years of ease and contentment under his vine and fig tree at South Norwalk, Conn.

A LONDON correspondent writes: "When Kaiser Wilhelm visits England in July next he may see one of the finest assemblages of ships of sorts that have ever been under one flag. They tell me that flag is to be the Duke of Edinburgh's, but so long as Edmund Commerell is Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth I doubt if the Duke of Edinburgh's flag will fly in command at Spithead. Let American visitors to Europe, whatever the attractions of the Paris Exhibition, keep an eye on Aldershot and Portsmouth in July. They will see the flower of the British army and navy, both putting their best leg foremost on this occasion, which is, if all goes well, to be the outward and visible sign of an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Germany, for the Kaiser has made it up with grand-mamma, even though he and the Prince of Wales are not yet on speaking terms."

THERE is a rumor flying around the Navy Department to the effect that the four new ships, *Boston*, *Atlanta*, *Chicago* and *Yorktown*, will be constituted a flying squadron, and make a tour of the world, with Commodore Walker, at present chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in command. Nothing is known officially of this project, and when Commodore Walker's attention was called to the matter he said it was certainly news to him. The Secretary of the Navy is equally in ignorance of any such project.

THE Legislature of New York have passed an act appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to John Ericsson, to be erected in one of the public squares in New York. In the Swedish Diet, on April 12, Dr. Waldemstrom proposed that the Swedish Government should remove the remains of Ericsson to his native land. The sum appropriated for a monument is insufficient, but we have abundant assurance that additional contributions will not be lacking. We know of one gentleman who is willing, if necessary, to contribute \$20,000 to honor the memory of Ericsson, and others stand ready with lesser contributions.

THE freight train which was transporting Libby Prison from Richmond to Chicago was wrecked seven miles east of Maysville, Ky., May 6, by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. The remains of the war relic were scattered about, and people flocked to the scene all day to secure old bricks and lumber as mementoes.

THE bronze bas-relief for the monument over General Sheridan's grave at Arlington Cemetery executed for Mrs. Sheridan by Mr. Samuel Kitson has been cast, and is placed on exhibition at Tiffany's, in New York. The monument is to be unveiled on Memorial Day.

THE sick leave of Lieut.-Colonel L. L. Livingston, 3d Art., is extended one month. Lieut.-Col. R. W. Lawton, 1. G., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., on public business. (S. O., May 10, H. Q.)

TRIAL OF THE CHARLESTON.

A DESPATCH from Santa Barbara, Cal., May 9, 1889, says: The U. S. cruiser *Charleston* arrived here for her trial trip last evening, making under easy steam during the last portion of her trip a little more than 14 knots per hour, with 42 revolutions per minute, having aboard pig iron bars equal in weight to the missing guns. The vessel is to attempt to develop 7,000 horse power by her two compound engines for four consecutive hours. The official inspection board consists of Commodore A. E. K. Benham, commander Henry Glass, Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster, Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, and Chief Engineer R. L. Harris. There are also on board several representatives of the builders, the Union Iron Works, and Naval Constructor J. L. Fernald, U. S. N., who supervised the construction of the cruiser. The inspecting engineers to ascertain the horse power of the engines are Chief Engineers F. J. Hoffman and E. T. Warburton, Assistant Engineers I. N. Hollis, G. W. McElroy, J. M. Pickrell, C. W. Dyson, T. W. Kinkaid, W. S. Smith, and S. H. Leonard.

On her trip here the *Charleston* encountered a strong running sea. She rolled very little, but dipped down sharply after rising on a big wave, lifting her stern high in the air. At one time she took a dip into the trough of the sea, and immediately pushed into the second wave, which enveloped all on board. At almost the same moment a wave broke fairly over the starboard side of the ship, followed by a second, which completely flooded the main deck, turning the head of the ship towards the south. During the remainder of the day she encountered less boisterous seas. When off Santa Cruz the engines were slowed down on account of a slight tendency to heating, shown by the crosshead of one of the high pressure cylinders, and were finally stopped to relieve this tendency. The engines ran smoothly and without trouble, with the one exception noted.

The vessel's official trial for horse power was postponed until May 10.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT FT. LEAVENWORTH.

For the past two winters industrial school work has been carried on by the ladies at Fort Leavenworth for the benefit of the children on the reservation.

Instruction is given in all the details of plain sewing and in many branches of fancy work and these have been learned so well that a great deal of remunerative work has been done for ladies who have sent in orders for their own convenience after observing the character of the sewing. Two of the girls, through this instruction, have secured places with one of the best dressmakers in Leavenworth, and many of the others are qualified to do well all the domestic mending and much making of underclothes. Many of them have also been taught bread making, much of plain cooking and methods of house cleaning—the useful household arts.

This spring a school of carpentry—a sawing school, as one little fellow called it—was added for the boys, who have been given a short course in the use of ordinary tools and in the first principles of such work. This has been conducted by one of the officers, with voluntary soldier help.

In all more than 80 children have received some instruction in various forms of useful work. No rewards for work, except the pay fairly earned, and no prizes have been given, and pains have been taken to avoid artificial stimulation of any kind. The children, appreciating their opportunities, have attended and worked with unremitting zeal and the teachers have enjoyed the constant satisfaction of seeing their instruction heeded.

After outwearing its original quarters, by the kindness of the commanding officer, the school was given the use of the hop room, and there an exhibition was held recently from 8 to 8 o'clock, during which time the 6th infantry band played for the children and their guests. The experience with this school at Fort Leavenworth offers a hint for other posts.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S DOG "BRUCE."

Dogs have been favorites with the Admiral all his life, and within the last twenty years, or since making Washington his headquarters, he has owned no less than twenty-two.

But Bruce, early in his career, earned the highest place in his master's regard by one of those feats of sagacity which seem to prove that animals sometimes reason, and that, too, often more wisely than their recognized mental superiors.

Admiral Porter had a little grandson, who lived near a deep and rapid water-course about twenty-five feet wide. The stream was crossed by a narrow plank. One day the little fellow—who was but three years of age—attempted the perilous crossing alone. There was no one near to warn him of danger or prevent him but the dog. Realizing the child's peril, Bruce ran to him, and, catching hold of his dress, tried to pull him back. The youngster was determined to have his own way, and vigorously resented the dog's interference by beating poor Bruce in the face, with a big stick he carried, until the dog was forced by pain to relinquish his hold.

The faithful animal then jumped into the water, and swam slowly across the stream, below the plank, evidently with the intention of saving the child, should he happen to fall in.

When they were both safely across, and Bruce had shaken the water from his shaggy coat, he artfully induced the little fellow to get on his back for a ride, a treat he knew the youngster much enjoyed and for which he was always ready. The moment the dog felt the child's arms around his neck, and the little feet digging into his sides, he trotted back across the plank, and homeward, never stopping until his young charge was safely beyond any temptation of repeating his dangerous performance.—From "Dogs of Noted Americans," by Gertrude R. Wickham, in *St. Nicholas* for May.

On Deck: Office-seeker—I want to be Superintendent of the Mint.

Chief—What mint?

O. S.—Darned if I care so long as it is one that a julep goes with. I'm from Virginia.—*Washington Critic*.

THE DIFFERENCE.

THE *Washington Star* says: "There are differences in court martials, as there are in the trials of civil offenders. In the former, as in the latter, the great offender often escapes with little or no punishment, while for trivial offences the severest penalties are imposed. The sentences in two courts martial were announced to-day. Commander Book committed the technical offence of leaving his vessel, the *Pinta*, without leave from the proper authority. His absence injured nobody, for his vessel was totally unserviceable, by reason of the condition of its boilers, and the motive of his absence was a good one, namely, to prevent himself to the proper authorities, and to urge the importance of the work in Alaska assigned to his vessel, and the urgent necessity of repairing her in order that he might enter upon the work. For a harmless mistake concerning his legal power to order himself ashore on such an errand, he is suspended for two years from rank and duty on furlough pay. Major Lydecker was placed in charge of the construction of the Washington aqueduct extension. Defective and fraudulent work of gigantic proportions characterized the construction under his supposed supervision. His neglect of duty has been followed by the abandonment as worthless of what has been done in the task assigned to him, and a loss of two million dollars, and the evil and annoyance of an indefinite delay in securing a much needed increase in the local water supply have been inflicted upon the United States and this community. He is sentenced to forfeit to the United States \$100 per month for nine months, and to be reprimanded in orders.

"The moral to be noted is to the effect that it is much more blameable to be over-zealous in the effort to be of service to the United States, even though nothing more serious than a disturbance of red tape results from the error, than it is to neglect grossly an important duty entrusted to one by the United States, and to do as little as possible in the assigned service, with the sequence of a heavy loss to the Government and to the water-takers of Washington. The effect of such a lesson in encouraging enthusiasm and patriotic zeal among the officers of the United States, and in improving the character of services rendered to the Government, will at once be apparent."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Crescent on White Metal.—You stand No. 13 on commissary-sergeant list.

C. D.—School teachers are detailed from the enlisted men of the Army. Civilians are not authorized. See G. O. 9, A. G. O., of Jan. 31, 1889.

J. B.—When will there be a vacancy at West Point in the 1st Congressional District of Illinois? *Ans.*—If present appointee is admitted in June not before 1893.

Ajax asks: Do competitors in department rifle contests receive commutation of rations to, at and from place of contest, or only to and from? *Ans.*—Only to and from.

Ex West Pointer.—The examination of cadets for the Revenue Marine commenced May 6 at the Treasury Department. We are informed you have already been notified as to your standing.

One of Them.—Your criticism received, but we confess we do not consider the action of the ordnance sergeant in taking money from visitors for showing them around the fort as reprehensible as you seem to view it.

Ex-Sergeant.—A Joseph M. Gannon served in the 2d U. S. Artillery for several years and was discharged at Fort Monroe, Va., in 1889 for disability. He may be the man you are inquiring about. His present address is not known.

J. T. T.—Only those can enter the Military Academy, who are within the prescribed age, who are able to pass the required examination, and have received an appointment from a member of Congress or from the President "at large."

R. A. R.—The only point to be considered in the case you cite is whether the act of the A. G. O. in setting the man at liberty, after the confinement of two months, was equivalent to a pardon, which protected him from trial for desertion from the Navy. Clearly it was not. The various changes of name are immaterial. The trial was legal, and from the account of the man's conduct the sentence is well deserved.

Sergeant asks: 1. In long marches, such as the New York parade, do the file-closers execute the manual with the company in column of fours? *Ans.*—Yes, under official decision of the Lieutenant-General, Sept. 18, 1888.

2. In column of companies? If the answer is "yes" with either question, what is your authority? *Ans.*—The guide charged with the direction marches at carry arms. All other sergeants on long marches carry their pieces the same as the men. This is the accepted custom, and is founded on common sense.

Correspondent asks: 1. Company in line at a halt, captain commands: "Right shoulder arms, right oblique, march." Does the right guide come to a carry?

2. If, in answer to above, you say the right guide does not come to a carry, then if the direct march is taken by command, forward march, does the right guide then come to a carry without command? So I understand from Par. 41, School of the Soldier. *Ans.*—1 and 2—He should come to carry arms at the command right oblique, which implies guide right. See Par. 218.

Sixty-ninth asks: At an election for lieutenant of a company, when the polls were closed and votes counted, each candidate received the same number of votes. The presiding officer then announced that he had a right to decide, as he was entitled to a vote and voted in favor of one of the candidates. Had he a right to vote after the polls were declared closed, and should not a new ballot have been ordered? *Ans.*—The presiding officer, if a member of the company, had no right to vote after the polls were closed. The election in this case was illegal, and a statement of the facts would undoubtedly prevent the issue of a commission.

W. A. R. asks: 1. Are inspectors in the Army or National Guard educated especially for that branch, or is any officer qualified to be inspector? *Ans.*—There is no special education provided, but officers are generally chosen for the position, a most important one, who have shown an aptitude for mastering the details of the military profession and who by experience, theoretical and practical, are qualified to inspect understandingly. An officer, to be a thorough inspector, must know it all himself first.

2. Are inspectors ever appointed for duty other than inspecting? *Ans.*—Occasionally they are detailed for some special staff duty, members of boards, etc., but as a rule, in the Regular Army, they have enough to do in their own department. But the War Department has, of course, the right to make general use of their judgment and experience in accordance with law and regulation.

W. B. says: I re-enlisted in 1885, deserted, was apprehended, tried, convicted, sentenced to dishonorable discharge, etc. The Department Commander mitigated sentence to one year's confinement with monthly forfeiture of \$10 for same period. Do I forfeit my retained pay, or under G. O. 96, of 1888, am I entitled to it? *Ans.*—If per. 2454 Rev. Regulations, as originally published, was now in force, you could not claim your retained pay since by your own acknowledgment you "deserted during the period of enlistment." The amendment to this paragraph, published in G. O. 96, of 1888, omits the above quoted reason for forfeiture of retained pay, and no other reason included in G. O. 96 applies to your case. You are, therefore, we think, entitled to draw your retained pay on your discharge.

W. J. F. asks: 1. In columns of platoons, is it proper to give to the rear march? *Ans.*—No.

2. Are white helmets regulation for summer? *Ans.*—Yes, in some States, but regulations differ.

3. How many steps per minute is the side step? *Ans.*—The side step is always executed in quick time, 120 to the minute, unless common time, 90 to the minute, is specified.

4. Butt to the front. Is the barrel on top of the right shoulder in the first motion, and is the strike on the same principle as butt to rear, or is it an upward strike? *Ans.*—At the completion of the first motion the piece is nearly vertical, the barrel in the hollow of the shoulder. The strike is upward, and wholly different from butt to rear.

D. W. F. R. asks: 1. Who is the alternate to John F. Kenniff, recently designated for admission to West Point from the 3d Massachusetts District? *Ans.*—No alternate has been appointed.

2. If both should fail to pass the examination, when would next appointment be made, and when would the person appointed have to present himself at West Point? *Ans.*—In June, 1890.

3. How many appointments will the President have "at large" for the admission to West Point in 1890? *Ans.*—One.

4. "How many vacancies" at large are there at the Naval Academy for 1890, and how many are there for 1891? *Ans.*—None in 1890; two in 1891.

5. Have any naval apprentices been appointed to Naval Academy since 1880, or have any ever been appointed since the war? 6. Have any of these apprentices, enlisted after the war, been commissioned "enlisted" or any other office higher than ensign? *Ans.*—Nine officers now in Navy with rank of lieutenant enlisted since the war, and were commissioned after going through the Naval Academy. No apprentices have been appointed to the Naval Academy since 1880.

7. Did Senator Chandler's bill for the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service pass either House in the last session of Congress? *Ans.*—No.

8. Please name the Government schools or cadetships in the U. S. Navy or Army that a boy may enter, outside of the Naval and Military Academies and training ship. *Ans.*—The Military and Naval Academies are the only Government schools.

O. N. G.—1. Is there such a command, being in column of platoons, as "platoons close to half distance." That was given to the 17th Ohio, and may explain why companies were mostly too close. The 17th was in column of platoons? *Ans.*—No such command is prescribed in the tactics.

2. Should sentinels present to all officers? By what authority? Would it be proper for an officer of the N. G. to instruct, if such be the regulation in the U. S. A., if he has received no instructions from his immediate superiors or State H. Q., and the regulations prescribe that the N. G. shall conform to the system of drill, etc., prescribed for the U. S. A. *Ans.*—Sentinels in the Regular Army, by a recent order, present arms to all officers. It would be wrong for State troops to do so while existing regulations prescribe a different salute for line officers. If there is no explicit State regulation on the subject, and there is a regulation directing conformity to the custom of the Regular Service, it is proper.

3. When a guard detail falls in, how are the cartridge boxes worn? *Ans.*—In the usual way.

4. Are not the chiefs of squad, rather than 1st sergeants, responsible for the condition of arms of the detail, in so far as a formal inspection is necessary to show their condition? *Ans.*—Yes.

5. May not the 1st sergeant bring the detail to arms post and open chambers? This when guard is posted at a camp of instruction. *Ans.*—It would be within the scope of his general authority. It is not customary.

6. When a guard is posted in time of war, in presence of the enemy, are not pieces loaded? When, and by whose command? *Ans.*—Pieces are loaded before a relief is posted, by order from the corporal.

REVENUE MARINE.

Chief Engineer A. S. Churchill, to steamer Gallatin, at Boston.

1st Assistant Engineer H. C. Whitworth, from the Manhattan, and placed on waiting orders.

2d Assistant Engineer E. A. Jack, to temporary duty on Manhattan, in New York.

Captain J. W. Condon, to command the steamer Dix, at Galveston.

1st Lieutenants W. D. Roth and O. D. Myrick, and 3d Lieutenant K. W. Perry, from Crawford to McLane, on her arrival at Key West.

1st Assistant Engineer Alfred Heyt to steamer Washington, at New York.

1st Assistant Engineer A. F. Rockefeller, from the Washington and placed on waiting orders.

1st Assistant Engineer James Fitzpatrick, to steamer Zensar Cox, at Philadelphia.

1st Assistant Engineer E. F. Hedden, to Chandler, at New York.

1st Assistant Engineer S. H. McGee, to steamer Grant, in New York.

1st Lieutenant George H. Gooding, to steamer Perry, at Erie.

The following cadets have been ordered to report for examination for promotion to 3d Lieutenant: E. P. Berthoff, R. D. Crisp, L. L. Robinson, P. H. Brenton and F. G. Dodge.

A board of officers, consisting of Capts. J. G. Baker, Geo. W. Moore and W. S. Simmon, met at the Treasury Department, Monday, for the examination of candidates for admission to the grade of cadet in the Revenue Marine service. The following candidates will appear before the board: G. Delagrassé Schuyler, New York City; Fred. J. Haake, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Augustin R. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. S. Vanboskerck, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; D. De Otte, New York City; Wm. S. Hugg, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. B. Colesberry, Brunswick, Ga.; Geo. M. Daniels, Providence, R. I.; Claude Powers, Annapolis, Md., and W. S. Vancott, New York City.

THE office of the Paymaster-General of the Navy loses one of its efficient officers this week through the detachment of Paymr. H. Trumbull Standcliff. U. S. N., who will soon take his allotted period of sea service on the *Marion*, which leaves San Francisco in June. Paymr. Standcliff was one of the staunch supporters of the new reorganization scheme, which has been brought to a successful issue largely through his efforts—a fact that has been officially acknowledged in a letter from the Department. His departure from Washington this week for Hartford, Conn., where he will spend a few weeks before joining ship, was attended with many expressions of regret by a host of friends. A dinner by the Columbia Club, of which he is a member, was one of the many ways in which his popularity was attested.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NOTES ON THE CENTENNIAL PARADE.

The gentleman introduced to the public in the roster of the 7th Regiment, published last week, as H. J. Thorne, captain of Co. I, has no existence. That company continues to be commanded by Capt. James Thorne Harper. In the list we received his name was printed thus: Harper, J. Thorne; hence the transformation. Capt. Harper has been a member of Co. I ever since his enlistment, Nov. 6, 1874, and has risen through the several grades of corporal, sergeant, 2d lieutenant and 1st lieutenant to his present rank.

A correspondent, referring to the Centennial parade, informs us that the colored companies reported in the *Journal* of May 7, as part of the 13th Ohio, were the 9th Ohio Battalion, O. N. G., and not members of the 13th. The official programme was silent as to the 9th Battalion, or we should have given those companies the credit they deserved.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., May 6, 1889.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of May 4 you say of this battery that its guns were dirty and generally in bad condition. That statement is not correct. The battery was thoroughly cleaned and newly painted, the guns dismounted, cleaned and polished, the equipments put in perfect order, harnesses cleaned, blacked and in good order. The only dirt upon the battery was the dust that accumulated on the march. I am not responsible for being obliged to use the brass 12 lb. guns of the U. S. Army, now obsolete in all nations but this, but as for having a dirty battery that statement is not true.

Yours truly,

LEVI K. FULLER, Captain and Bvt. Colonel.

Another officer of the Vermont contingent says in a private letter: "The fact is, every other criticism we have had (and we have received many letters from leading military men) state that the battery made as fine a showing, if not the best, of any volunteer battery in the column. The fact that the horses were brought from Vermont, and were drilled, was an important point. The carriages were newly painted, harness thoroughly cleaned, and the guns dismounted and put in order, and everything about the battery was in the most perfect shape when they started out from the steamer *City of Lawrence* at 10 o'clock that morning. To be sure, the battery harness and equipments, etc., were old, and Vermont has had them in the service since 1864. The Vermont contingent lay in Church street from 11.10 until almost 3 o'clock, and like other troops that waited many hours, were not only fatigued, but the men and horses, equipments, etc., got more or less dust upon them. There is no officer in the National Guard that has put more time and money outside of the appropriation allowed by the State, than Gov. Fuller. I would say further that the Secretary of War (Gov. Proctor) spoke most highly of this battery when they passed the reviewing stand."

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1889.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In last week's edition of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* you mention the fact that the Drum Major of the "State Fencibles Battalion" failed to salute in passing the reviewing officer during the inaugural parade in New York. The major commanding directs me to inform you that the Drum Major was instructed by him not to salute, as per Orders No. 5, c. s., from Div. Hdqrs., N. G. P., par. VII., which reads: "Commanding officers of Divisions, Brigades, Battalions and Batteries only salute. All colors dip to the Commander-in-Chief."

Very respectfully, E. H. COOPER, Adjutant.

This simply confirms our statement. We did not criticise the Drum Major, but as some followed Gen. Schofield's order and did not salute, while others did, we mentioned those that did not salute.

New Hampshire's oldest military company, the Strafford Guards, of Dover, added another link to a long chain of honors on the occasion of the New York Centennial. Almost as old as the nineteenth century, the company shares none of its infirmities, but is as gamey and full of fire as when, in 1824, the original members performed escort duty for La Fayette, on the occasion of his last visit to the United States. The present membership is composed of the flower of the Granite State, and the uniform is that of the U. S. Infantry. During its passage through the city with the New Hampshire contingent the marching, wheelings and alignments of this command were pronounced fully equal to that of the regulars, and one continued ovation was accorded from Wall street to Madison Square.

While on the line of March on Tuesday last the companies from South Carolina were exposed to adverse criticism, because they did not bear in their ranks the national flag. Major R. C. Gilchrist, commanding Washington Light Infantry, in a letter to the *New York Times*, says: "Save the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, which brought a small representation from the two companies of the battalion, all the others from South Carolina were independent companies, and as such brought with them only company colors. The Washington Light Infantry, however, brought their national flag, presented to them in 1874 by the military of Boston, and which they have carried to every centennial since. It was their intention to parade under this flag on the 30th ult. They are, however, the custodians of the William Washington battle flag, which waved in triumph on the battlefields of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs in the Revolutionary War, and which antedates the Stars and Stripes. They guard this relic of the war with peculiar veneration, being the only Revolutionary flag that can be paraded. They run no risks in its transportation, and, while the company braved the perils of the sea, their Eutaw flag was sent by an express, valued at \$1,000, to insure its careful transportation. My intention was to leave the Eutaw flag in the hotel and parade under the Stars and Stripes, but I was overper-

sued by my command, who thought that many persons along the line would be looking for it and would be disappointed if it was not there. To have carried two flags would have been absurd. For this reason alone we selected 'Tarleton's terror.' Those of the Grand Army of the Republic to whom, when on a halt, this was explained in reply to their inquiry (made, I thought, with asperity) honored the flag with a shout; but very few in that immense crowd knew what the little square of red silk represented."

The number of New Jersey troops participating in the parade was as follows: Governor and staff, 15; Division Commander and staff, 13; 2d Brig. Commander and staff, 10; 3d Regt., 541; 6th Regt., 487; 7th Regt., 461; Gatling gun, Co. A, 50; 1st Brig., commander and staff, 13; 5th Regt., 389; 1st Regt., 409; 2d Regt., 353; 4th Regt., 363; 2d Battalion, 232; 3d Battalion, 219; 1st Battalion, 221; Gatling gun, Co. A, 50. Total, 304 officers and 3,504 enlisted men.

The organizations of Virginia volunteers, who paraded at New York, April 30, consisted of one infantry regiment of 10 companies, and a battalion of five unattached companies numbering, with the Governor's escort, in all some 800 officers and men. Col. H. C. Hudgins, 4th Regt., was in command of the infantry regiment, which was composed of the following: Co. C, 1st Regt., Capt. H. C. Jones; 2d Regt., Co. F, Capt. J. A. Nulton, and Co. Capt. J. C. Baker, Jr.; 3d Regt., Co. A, Capt. G. A. Mushback; K, Capt. L. H. Pigg; 4th Regt., A, Capt. G. W. Taylor; B, Capt. H. Hodges; D, Capt. C. E. Montague; C, Capt. J. M. Binford; F, Capt. C. W. Wright. Col. Hudgins was attended by his full staff.

The battalion of unattached companies was commanded by Lt. Col. Granville Gaines, 3d Regt., and consisted of the following: Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Capt. Sol. Cutchins; 1st Battln. of Artillery, Batt. A, Capt. B. Lorraine, and B, Capt. M. C. Keating; Troop A, 1st Battln. of Cavalry, Capt. C. Euker, and Co. A, Richmond Grays, Capt. C. G. Bos-leux. After the Virginia troops had finished the parade and were dismissed at their quarters, Col. Gaines, as he was proceeding to deliver his horse to the owner, met with a severe accident; his horse reared, stumbled and then rolled over, dragging with him the colonel, who received a broken leg, which necessitated his removal to Roosevelt Hospital, where at last accounts he was doing well.

WHAT THE GUARD HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

I ALLUDED last week to the Centennial mobilization and parade of April 30, as showing what had been accomplished in the National Guard.

The first and greatest work that has been done is to have won fairly and honestly the right to be taken seriously. Modest as that claim is, it means a great deal. The idea of a militia was so inextricably tangled up with the muster and training day and hard order of one generation and the target excursion and lager beer of another that for years it had to struggle under the disadvantages resulting from the difficulty of convincing our legislators that the encampment, instead of being an excuse for fun and frolic, means a week of the hardest kind of work. It was individual ability and zeal, enriched by the experience of real war, that began the work of placing the organization upon a better basis. Exceptional men drew around themselves the better elements of the community. Thus the crack company and regiment were evolved. If amusement was still the object chiefly sought in its pursuit, better things were attained. Sobriety, healthy emulation, respect for themselves, and thence respect towards others became general.

Then came organization. The Adjutant General's office from a fiction became a workshop; equipment, supply, hygiene, instruction were systematic. Frequent and careful inspections encouraged the ardent and shamed and sometimes eliminated the laggards. The general Government took a sincere and intelligent interest in the welfare and progress of the militia. Cordial feeling grew up between Army and State officers, and the knowledge and experience of the former were utilized every summer in State encampments.

This brings us to the present moment. To-day in some respects the militia are exceptionally strong; in others still decidedly weak. Their greatest strength lies in their high average of intelligence, their respectability and their many-sidedness. By that I mean that in the practical problems which are daily presenting themselves the solution will, thanks to the great diversity of life, training experience and professions, be prompt, simple and sometimes brilliant.

Take the great questions of supply and mobilization. Can it be for a moment doubted who could be more likely to approach them wisely, the military student, crammed with maxims, logistics and time tables, or the wholesale grocer, the great hotel manager, and the superintendent of marine or railroad transportation?

The "Committee on the Conduct of the War" got more useful knowledge on the subject of transports and of the wages and responsibilities of officials beaten into their hide bound heads by a couple of days spent in questioning old Commodore Vauderbilt than they could have acquired by reading up those topics for six months. And the greatest master of military transportation the war produced was a railroad man. It follows then that in the matters of mobilization and supply they are not only well up but actually in advance of many professional military establishments. In fact, in several States a careful and critical examination of these departments leaves little, if anything, to be attained or desired.

Their chief defects may be summed up in one word: the want of a uniform thorough systematic instruction. We often find two organizations from the same place, of substantially the same material, with the same means and advantages, and yet one will be up in details and the other ignorant of rudiments. And this radical difference will be found due to the want of educated and instructed company officers, which want puts a regiment on the purely personal basis of A or B as colonel. This want is felt in both directions, above and below. It throws an amount of work and responsibility upon the regimental commander, which leaves him no time for study or reflection upon the higher duties of his

profession, for every colonel of the National Guard should be qualified at a moment's notice to organize and command a brigade at least. He must spur the lagging, enlighten the ignorant, correct the wrong-headed and discipline the kicker.

He must be soldier, economist, administrator, instructor and a bit of a politician, not in the low sense, but he must have fully as much tact as force. In a word, he must give all his time and attention to details, which under a better system he could commit to subordinates. This is the most favorable case. But when the colonel is at all inefficient the organization runs itself, and that without any definite plan. Of course, there will be some captains who will try to keep up a high standard of instruction and discipline. But it is not in human nature that unappreciated, unsupported service should continue long. The chances are that men, finding their situation irksome in comparison with the unlimited license accorded in companies alongside of them, will either disgust such captains with their well meant efforts, or will get rid of them. What is wanted is a system under which an honest, painstaking, faithful soldier, without possessing unusual ability, can successfully administer a regiment. The want of an instructed class of officers is equally felt in the companies themselves.

No business enterprise could succeed long in which subordinates were not being trained to be possible and prospective.

In the matter of discipline the highest standard that can be set is prompt, willing, unquestioning, unreasoning obedience. In a service like the militia, where the system of rewards and punishments is so inadequate, and the extreme penalty which the law can fix so light, it would be folly to look for anything more than cheerful and moderately prompt obedience. As to unquestioning and unreasoning obedience, it is not indigenous to our race or institutions. It was the last thing the volunteer learned, and he frequently forgot it. For adequate rewards and punishments we must substitute self-respect, a virtue which sums up and includes many virtues. "This above all. To thine own self be true. And it must follow as the night the day. Thou canst not then be false to any man."

The personal self-respect of the Guard is admirable. It is to this that the sobriety and order which characterize their conduct in public are due. When they think their officers entitled to their respect and esteem they obey them cheerfully, and respect them on duty. What could be reasonably expected beyond that? Certainly not the habitual deference and minute observances of the professional soldier toward a superior at all times and in all places his superior. But there is a military self-respect which deals with things far more vital than salutes and positions; which respects the office as much as its holder, and inculcates in the individual the feeling that he honors himself in honoring and obeying his officers. Such discipline is almost ideal as to essentials; and yet to an organization so intelligent and self-respecting all things which pertain to principle are possible, while we must be content with a very moderate proficiency in minute ceremonious observances.

The only question which remains is, what are the immediate and pressing wants of the National Guard? One of them is a concert of action by the State authorities in the matters of organization, supply, equipment, instruction, uniform. To take a parallel case from civil government, they are at present a confederation with all the weaknesses, dissensions and jealousies inherent in that construction. What they need is a real union, retaining the utmost autonomy in their own States, but with some general representative council able to secure uniformity together, with concerted and vigorous action. Another desideratum is a provision by which the Military College shall be a curriculum for the preparation of officers. The State of Michigan has adopted a plan by which the graduates of the Michigan Military University are certified to the State authorities as qualified for commissions as additional 2d lieutenants in the State militia. This is the entering wedge for a system which would be of immense value to the organization.

If the State authorities will heartily co-operate with the colleges, and hold a certain number of commissions to be filled by qualified graduates, the War Department could afford to double the number of officers on this duty, with benefit not only to the States but to the Army. There is a steady growth about the detail of lieutenants away from regimental duty, but there are details and details. Duty in Washington and kindred service should be jealously watched, as tending to that detestable practice of creating a want that a coburger may fill it. But will not officers do more substantial good to the military profession by assisting to give an educated class to the militia than by acting as file closers to companies of twelve men? When they do return to their normal duties they will come back broader and better men, by all odds, than they went.

Another thing the General Government could afford to do is to double the present appropriation to the militia. It is an era in which good tools are as essential as good workmen. What is the use of teaching strategy, tactics, logistics, transportation to men who are condemned to old calibre rifles, antiquated equipments and muzzle-loading iron field guns? They should be supplied with the best of everything, and the mere possession of the best will of itself be a stimulus to the best knowledge of how to use it.

EDWARD FIELD.

AID FOR STATE SOLDIERS.

THE War Department has just completed the allotment of the \$400,000 appropriated by Congress for the equipment of the militia. The allotments are based on the representation of the States and Territories in Congress. The distribution will be as follows:

Alabama, \$9,492.70; Arkansas, \$6,544.89; California, \$7,594.16; Colorado, \$2,847.81; Connecticut, \$5,605.62; Delaware, \$2,847.81; Florida, \$5,797.08; Georgia, \$11,391.24; Illinois, \$20,885.94; Indiana, \$14,239.05; Iowa, \$12,340.51; Kansas, \$8,543.43; Kentucky, \$12,340.51; Louisiana, \$7,594.16; Maine, \$5,605.62; Maryland, \$7,594.16; Massachusetts, \$13,289.76; Michigan, \$12,340.51; Minnesota, \$6,664.89; Mississippi, \$8,543.43; Missouri, \$15,188.32; Nebraska, \$4,746.35; Nevada, \$2,847.81; New Hampshire, \$5,797.08; New Jersey, \$8,543.43; New York, \$34,173.72; North Carolina, \$10,441.97;

Ohio, \$21,833.21; Oregon, \$2,847.81; Pennsylvania, \$28,478.10; Rhode Island, \$3,797.08; South Carolina, \$3,543.43; Tennessee, \$11,391.24; Texas, \$12,340.51; Vermont, \$3,797.08; Virginia, \$11,391.24; West Virginia, \$5,695.62; Wisconsin, \$10,441.97; Montana, \$2,847.81; Washington, \$2,847.81; North Dakota, \$2,847.81; South Dakota, \$3,797.08; Alaska, \$3,501.11; New Mexico, \$3,501.11.

The regulations provide that requisitions for militia supplies must be made by the Governors of States and Territories direct to the Secretary of War.

THE PARADE OF APRIL 30.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the New York Times of last Sunday an elaborate critical report of the military parade of April 30 appeared. It was intimated that the opinions passed upon the various militia organizations in the column were the results of the observation of a party of Regular Army and Navy officers, stationed close to the reviewing point, and the character of the remarks in many respects indicated the work of soldiers. But some of the conclusions drawn were crude to the last degree, and, in some cases, so comically absurd that, in the absence of a positive statement from the Times to that effect, we cannot believe they were reached by any party of Regular officers, though we find that the Brooklyn Eagle, in quoting a portion of the Times's article, introduces it as follows:

"The great Centennial parade in New York last Tuesday was closely watched by a party of United States military and naval officers, who made critical notes of the regiments as they passed and subsequently met and agreed on a report. This is what they say of the New York State troops, the Brooklyn organizations appearing under the head of 'Second Brigade.'"

Of the many absurdities in the report mentioned, none is more prominent than the criticisms on the horses. It is hardly credible that Regular officers engaged in such work did not know that, with few exceptions, the horses were animals hired for the occasion. Those that were not were praised, as they deserved. The rest were supplied from the riding schools and the great sales stables of the city, and should not have been noticed, as they were furnished by the committee as they could obtain them. A very crude idea, which was brought forward several times, was expressed in a marked manner in referring to the 7th New York and the 3d N. Y. Brigade generally. Of the 7th the criticism was as follows:

"Seventh Regiment.—Magnificent marching, but will it fight? Men look effeminate and weak. Uniform too gaudy and fancy for service. But few accoutrements worn. Regiment well handled and drilled. There is too much show in the regiment. It should be stripped of its present uniform, clothed in United States regulation cloth, and given experience in actual service; until this is done it should not be selected for immediate and important work."

And of the 3d Brigade as follows: "The best showing of all the New York troops came from the provincial regiments. Here were great, stout country lads, inured to hardships and looking capable of pitching in and winning a fight to-morrow. As the companies of these regiments rolled by in solid masses they showed a magnificent front, and as a mass and body of troops nothing last Tuesday could be compared with the 3d New York Brigade. If there is need for hard work, the 3d Brigade should be put at it. It is well armed and accoutred."

We remember that in the early days of the Civil War there was a disposition to laugh at the 7th as effeminate and to eulogize the fighting quality of the country troops, but that unerring teacher, experience, changed all that. There were soon too many honored graves filled by members of the 7th, killed in action, to permit of laughter, and we found, as did England during the Crimean war, that there were no more desperate fighters than the dandies, and that for the practical work of the campaign, and for the tough-fibred endurance of fatigue, hardship, and privation, the city regiments surpassed those from the country. They were no braver, but they learned quicker how to adapt themselves to the soldier's life. And while a regiment of big, stalwart farmers' boys, or lumbermen, would be dying off in camp like a flock of murrain sheep, there would be no deaths in a city regiment in the same brigade. The 3d Brigade made a grand appearance, undoubtedly, but we are not ready to believe that any number of educated officers would agree that it surpassed other New York brigades. WEST POINT.

POOR TRANSPORTATION AND FOOD.

SOME of the New York Guardsmen from up the State who were transported to New York City on the steamer *Grand Republic* to take part in the Centennial parade, are loud in their denunciation of the accommodation afforded them. One of the growers says:

"The boat afforded us no accommodation, and 150 men were piled in a room to sleep which would not comfortably hold 50, or even less. Some of us were packed away in the hold, which was damp, and from which a villainous smell proceeded. Many were only too glad to sleep on the upper decks with little or no covering and the thermometer something like 10 degrees above zero. The sanitary arrangements were not of the best. As to food it was poor and insufficient. Col. Bacon kindly allowed us to go ashore in New York to buy food. The majority of the boys during the whole trip paid for their own, despite the fact that the man who got the contract secured it at the rich rate of 50 cents a head for five meals, which gave him over \$3,000. The bread was like stone, the beans like bullets, and we could not get milk or ice water. There was no plan of service and a great many at meal time got nothing. The Troy Citizens' Corps were so disgusted that they returned by rail, each man paying his own fare."

Similar complaints were made by officers and men to a representative of the JOURNAL, and to our own knowledge the sandwiches issued to the men in the 12th Regiment armory on the morning of the military parade were sour and unfit to eat, and large numbers of men threw them away with disgust. The catering would bear a little investigation, it would seem.

The number to be accommodated and fed on the

Grand Republic, it is stated, was limited to 1,200, which was 700 less than its capacity as estimated by the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, and 700 less than the stated ability of the caterer to feed. The catering for the remainder of the brigade, 1,700, Gen. Parker has also given rise to considerable complaint.

ARMORIES FOR STATE TROOPS.

ONE of the greatest needs of State troops are improved armories. They should be fire-proof and built, when possible, on a square block and should be so constructed as to be defensible from all points against mobs. They should have a drill hall of sufficient size to manoeuvre the organization, and meeting rooms for officers and men, rifle range, gymnasium, and other necessary storage rooms, etc. Capt. T. E. Brown, 1st Regt., Ill. N. G., in an essay on the subject of armories, read at the last meeting of the Illinois National Guard Association, among other things truly says:

"There is no greater obligation on the State to provide him with uniforms, arms and equipments than exists to furnish him with a safe place in which to keep them. A place to learn the duties of a soldier and a place to drill are as much of a necessity as a rifle to drill with. If the State is obliged to furnish him with one, an equal obligation exists to furnish him with the other. Give the best of uniforms, something that will fit the man; give us the most approved arms and supplies of all kinds; give us the very best permanent camps and rifle ranges, and give us the very best and most perfectly appointed of armories. It will, of course, cost some money at the start, but it will be cheaper in the end."

Several States, we are glad to note, have taken steps to provide their troops with proper armories, notably Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, the latter just at present paying special attention to its military in all its branches. We illustrated last week one of the latest armories, now being provided for the 8th New York. This armory and that of the 22d N. Y. embody all the latest ideas and will rank among the finest buildings of their kind in the world.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
SEVENTY-FOURTH N. G. S. N. Y.

BUFFALO, May 7, 1889.

THE 74th Regiment has at last found a colonel—provided that he whom the officers have elected will accept. At brigade headquarters last evening Col. S. Douglas Cornell was elected colonel by a large majority of the 18 votes cast. But one ballot was taken. Col. Cornell was notified later in the evening of his election and expressed surprise. He could not decide until after an official notification, and even then he would take some time to consider the matter.

Col. Cornell has been connected with the militia in various ways for the last 23 years, having begun as a private. He served seven years in the ranks of Co. D, 74th Regt. He was assistant adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, of the 14th Brigade, for several years after 1875. In 1879 he became full colonel, and in 1886 was rendered supernumerary with rank of colonel. His selection is a most excellent one, and precisely what the regiment and its friends have hoped for. If the new incumbent can only be persuaded to accept the regiment will be very fortunate and very happy. EXTREM.

17th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y.—Capt. Thomas Miller, Jr.

By some mistake the roster of that excellent company, the 17th Separate Co., N. G. S. N. Y., of Flushing, N. Y., was omitted from the rosters of State troops, which were published last week. We supply the omission by inserting it here.

Captain, Thomas Miller, Jr.

1st Lt., F. N. Bell; 2d Lt., J. J. Simmons; Asst. Surg., A. C. Combes; 1st Sgt., R. H. Baker; Q. M. Sgt., G. W. Haviland, Jr.; Sergeants—W. E. Prall, W. F. Boardman, A. T. Shepard; Corporals—G. E. Gunyan, J. F. Klein, J. D. Burtis, W. F. Walsh; Musicians, J. F. Connor.

Privates.

G. A. Bartow	H. H. Lawrence
W. G. Burdett	W. J. Lake
W. F. Brase	T. B. Lowerre, Jr.
H. K. Bogert	J. A. Lenahan
J. E. Brady	T. F. Moore
F. E. Brady	L. C. Masters
M. J. Connors	W. H. D. Nimmo, Jr.
W. L. Crowell	L. V. Nimmo
C. H. Carpenter	J. A. Pratt
J. Finlayson	T. L. Proctor
T. Farrell	J. T. Robinson
M. Fogerty	H. E. Robinson
A. K. Gosling	W. Schilling
J. M. Graul	J. W. Smith
P. F. Griffen	G. Schilling
S. K. Gourley	C. J. Smith
A. E. Howard	J. E. A. Thompson
J. C. Herrick	G. Townsend
M. J. Hogan	J. F. C. Timmann
J. A. Hoolihan	M. S. Wood
J. D. Hanlan	Geo. Walsh, Jr.
T. F. Kabisch	Geo. Walker
J. M. Keyes	W. H. Webb

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

CAPTAIN JAMES THORNE HARPER, of Co. I, has issued an order for the record of drills for the season of 1888-89 for the information and encouragement of this company. The whole number of drills was 21; whole number of parades, other than company, 7; whole number of street parades, New York and Washington, 2.

On March 2, 1889, the company paraded 70 men and participated in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the President of the United States, at Washington. The commandant desires to commend these men for their fortitude and soldierly bearing under circumstances most trying to comfort and discipline. In view of the fact that no one suffered serious illness from exposure in that most inclement weather, the commandant is much gratified by the exhibition of physical endurance.

The commandant has pleasure in directing attention to the record of attendance at company drills. Never in his recollection of this company's achievements, has this record been surpassed; probably seldom, if ever, equalled by other companies in the National Guard of this State. In attend-

ance at drills, the average of enlisted men present was 95, two more than last year; and of enlisted and unenlisted men, the average attendance was 108. Sixty-one enlisted men were present at every drill, against 40 last year. The record of the company at Creedmoor for the season of 1888 shows an improvement over that of 1887. It ranked second in the competition for the O'Donoghue Trophy, second in the State in the general figure of merit, and third in the regiment in the number of marksmen, having qualified 100 marksmen as against 92 last year. In armory rifle practice, 108 men qualified for the "Armory Button" against 88 last season, a gain of over 17 per cent. For the second consecutive time at regimental inspection, Nov. 15, 1888, this company inspected 100 per cent of its membership. The commandant commends the company on its admirable record for the season just ended. He regards with encouragement the enthusiasm, self sacrifice and devotion exhibited by officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in their performance of duty and feels that it augurs well for the future. With full ranks, 50 men awaiting enlistment, together with perfect accord between officers and men, the commandant has no fear for the continued advance and prosperity of this company.

Major Edward Kemp, of the 7th Regiment Veterans, has imported a \$1,200 silver and gold horn, which he wants to present to the regiment.

The armory was open to military visitors on Monday, April 29, from 7 o'clock, p. m., to 11 o'clock, p. m., and large numbers of the allied troops, as well as the general public, were present. The band under Capt. Furness furnished music which was greatly enjoyed.

The 3d Regiment and Battalion of State Fencibles, who were quartered at the armory of the 7th for the great parade, all feel that they could not have been better treated. They will always look back with pleasure to this trip and will return the favor if the chance is ever afforded.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

THE regiment assembled in the temporary quarters, Lexington avenue and 107th street, on Tuesday, April 23, for dress parade, battalion drill, presentation of long-service medals and war medals, and review by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. The regiment was equalized into eight commands of 12 files, double rank, and was promptly formed by Adjutant Wentworth and turned over to Colonel Scott. Formed for review, when the ranks were opened the command was inspected by General Fitzgerald and staff. The ranks were well dressed, and the men were steady. The regiment presented an excellent appearance. The marching of the companies past the reviewing officer was well done, the distances being well kept and the salutes of the officers good. The command was dismissed and reformed for battalion drill. The veterans of the regiment who served in the rebellion were then ordered to parade in front of the colors. The contrast of those who served in the late war and those now in the regiment was very striking. Many of the veterans were gray and some infirm. They numbered 66 and were presented with war medals by Chaplain Wesley R. Davis as follows: Major Leander Buck and Major John Appleton, 30 years; Col. John W. Avery, Major A. S. Wood, Capt. Alexander Clark, Capt. David P. Arnold, Capt. A. G. Baxter, Sergt. Thomas M. Castels, Joseph Hoffman and Robert Campbell, 15 years; Col. James Fairman, Col. Henry Moore, Major Charles Robinson, Major Charles E. Bruce, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Blauvelt, Capt. Edward Burger, Captain Thomas Swamy, Capt. Charles R. Ellis, Capt. Henry Miller, Capt. Thomas G. Gibbons, Capt. William H. McIntire, Capt. Henry W. Gibson, Capt. John Farrell, Capt. John S. Treney, Capt. George A. Gorenflo, Lieut. George W. Day, Lieut. John L. Shirley, Sergt. Paul Kiedel, Lieut. John R. Fenta, Lieut. E. J. Boleyn, Lieut. C. G. Steiner, Lieut. Stephen Steinger, Sergt. John B. Scott, Sergt. P. A. Meyers, Sergt. George E. O'Brien, Sergt. Joseph Ismay, Sergt. John Valeir, Sergt. Charles Van Etten, Sergt. Thomas A. Wilmurt, Jr., Sergt. Arthur Hyndman, Sergt. Henry Hinton, Sergeant Michael Lynch, Sergt. Frederick Heine, Corporal Smith Heatterington, Corp. Leonard I. Benel, Pvt. Oliver Baber, Pvt. Christopher Armbruster, Sgt. Francis J. Kirman, Pvt. W. Chaboyer, Pvt. William Rath, Bandmaster Geo. A. Connor, I. P. Mullan, William Stafford, John Maher, Richard D. Kennedy and Geo. W. Huss, for 10 years.

The armory was crowded with the friends of the regiment, and there was much enthusiasm.

Col. G. D. Scott has received a very congratulatory letter from Mr. J. M. Nacy, of Gramatan School 53 for courtesies extended to the boys of the school who paraded in the Centennial celebration on May 1. The principal expresses a desire to have the use of the armory on Friday evening, May 17, to give a public exhibition drill. It is very likely the matter will be arranged, and that the regiment will drill on the same evening.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

THE large turn out of this command on April 30 was highly creditable. The 2d Pennsylvania regiment, which were quartered at the armory, are boiling over with gratitude for the handsome treatment accorded them, and they are ready to swear that the 9th New York are the best lot of fellows who ever donned a uniform. If the New York boys ever visit Philadelphia the 2d promise to give them a reception in return that they will never forget.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

THE members of the 1st Penn. Regiment who were quartered at the armory are highly pleased with the hospitality of the 22d. The officers were entertained in the Belvidere Hotel on April 30. The following was the menu:

Blue Points.	Sauces.
Green Turtle.	Chicken Aux Quenelles.
Varies.	Hors D'Oeuvre.
Cucumbers.	Striped Bass.
String Beans.	Tenderloin of Beef.
Philadelphia Capon.	Spring Lamb Chops.
	Sweetbread Escalopes.
	English Snipe.
	Lettuce.
Petits Fours.	Fruits.
	Coffee.
	Pieces Montees.
	Cheese.
	Liquors Asortis.

The non-commissioned officers were also tendered a banquet in the same hotel.

Instead of the 22d New York receiving the 1st Pennsylvania the latter were dismissed from the ranks before the 22d and were waiting at the armory to give the New York boys a noisy reception.

One of New York's finest policemen was very kind to some of the Pennsylvania boys while they were standing in line. His number was taken and he will be remembered in a substantial manner.

The next important event in the regiment will be the laying of the cornerstone of the new armory on May 30.

Colonel Camp has been confined to his house with sprained ankle since the parade of April 30, caused by his horse falling.

Corporals A. S. Hatheway and J. F. Tousey, Co. F, have been warranted.

Co. I, Capt. John P. Leo, give an excursion and clam bake June 22. Committee on Arrangements: Sergt. A. M. Lumley and Privates E. D. Stryker and M. Brunlin.

Co. F gave a drill, followed by stag, to its ex-members on Tuesday evening, May 21. The committee are 1st Lieut. H. S. Bennett, 2d Lieut. W. J. Hume, 1st Sergt. J. A. Turney, 2d Sergt. O. W. Vate, Sergt. M. E. Burton, Sergt. D. Lowenstein, and Sergt. B. Tuers. This company added ten men to its roll during the month of April. The company are trying to win the \$200 regimental trophy offered for recruiting, but quality is not overlooked.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

The closing drill and reception of Co. B, held at the armory on April 24, was one of the most enjoyable, if not the best, entertainments of the season. The armory was filled to overflowing. The regimental band, under the leadership of Director Folsa, rendered some very fine music, after which the company assembled, being in fatigue uniform (white leggings), and were promptly formed and turned over to Capt. Candee, who put the company through various evolutions, which were noticeable for their precision of execution. A skirmish drill followed the deployment, rallies and assemblies, and firings were most perfectly done, and several officers of the U. S. Army present were delighted. The movements in both drills were as near perfect as possible, and there was a snap and vim displayed that was a pleasure to witness. The commands in the skirmish drill were given by the bugle. A fancy drill—or piano drill—was next given, and the company were liberally applauded for their work. The company was reformed for review, having previously donned their full dress uniform. They presented a fine appearance, the manual was beautifully done, and during the review in line were like statues. Major C. E. Waters took the review. The passage was all that could be desired, except that it should have been made after the review in line instead of previous to it. The company has the distinction of never doing anything by halves, and on this occasion certainly were up to the mark, and the entire affair reflects the greatest credit on themselves and the regiment. Captain Candee was presented with a handsome crayon portrait of himself by the company. Dancing finished the entertainment.

Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

The troops from the several States quartered at the armory will have reason to remember their visit to New York for a long time. The visiting troops were feted and entertained in the most liberal manner, and the gallant 69th fairly outdid itself.

The regiment will shortly parade for review and presentation of marksmen's badges.

The regiment will assemble in the Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, May 25, for parade in full dress uniform. On that occasion a stand of colors will be presented to the regiment. The presentation speech will be made by ex-Mayor Grace. During the evening a grand chorus of 500 voices will render some choice selections. The regimental band, Bayne leader, will furnish the music for the promenade concert and the reception.

The election for lieutenant in Co. E (Captain Coleman) resulted in a tie vote for the candidates, and the colonel will order a new election.

The regiment will assemble for instruction in the school of the battalion as follows: Right wing, Monday, May 13 and Tuesday, May 21; left wing, Thursday, May 16 and Monday, May 27.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

The delegation from Virginia were handsomely entertained during the Centennial at the armory, and will ever remember the hospitality of the American Guard.

INSPECTIONS OF SEPARATE COMPANIES, N. G. S. N. Y.

The following inspections were made by Col. T. H. McGrath, Asst. Insp. General, from April 16 to 18:

	Present.	Absent.							
Co.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Agg.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.
18.....	3	57	0	14	11	11	3		
19.....	4	43	0	7	14	12	21	0	
24.....	4	60	0	11	75	10	10	0	

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The 13th Infantry, which took part in the Centennial parade, is the youngest regiment in the service, being formed from portions of the 7th and 13th in May, 1867. Col. W. J. White, commanding, is Superintendent of Public Schools in Dayton. This city seems to be the natural centre for a regiment, because of the railroads leading through large towns outside, and there can be no doubt if all the companies in this portion of the Miami Valley be assigned to Colonel White they will come under such influence as will make them grow into units strong in discipline and sound military equipment. Headquarters leads with a most excellent band (the Metropolitan), and future service will find the 13th Infantry equal to any of the regiments in the musical department. A strong nucleus is formed by the association of such excellent qualities as are found in Co. A (Springfield), Captain Wagner; Co. B (Hillsboro), Captain Mullien; Co. C (Dayton), Captain Miller, and Co. D (Georgetown), Captain Campbell. Co. C—"Phoenix Light Guard"—is the largest company in the service. The men are of the best quality, and the company is rapidly approaching that position when the companies that contend for first place will be surprised with the strength shown by this young rival.

The companies named above are in excellent trim—officers active and intelligent, plenty of military pride and a desire upon the part of these towns and themselves that they shall be thoroughly military. We predict that the Dayton regiment will reach a commanding position within a short time.

MIAMI.

MASSACHUSETTS.

G. O. F. A. G. O., April 23, announces that all camps of Sons of Veterans are authorized to parade with color guard, armed, on Memorial Day of this year.

The troops comprising the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will hold the annual encampments for the year 1889 as follows: 1st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Benj. F. Bridges, Jr., commanding, at the State Camp Ground, South Framingham, June 11 to 15, inclusive; 2d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Benj. F. French, Jr., commanding, at State Camp Ground, South Framingham, Aug. 13 to 17, inclusive; 1st Corps Cadets, Lieut.-Col. T. F. Edmunds commanding, at Hingham, Mass., July 16 to 20, inclusive; 2d Corps Cadets, Lieut.-Col. J. Frank Dalton commanding, Aug. 6 to 10, inclusive. Place to be announced.

The plan for paying troops in camp has been abandoned on account of diversity of opinion of officers as to benefit to be derived from it. Correctness of rolls will insure prompt payment. Mileage will be allowed for camp duty. Officers and men who report for duty after retreat will not be returned for pay for that day's duty.

Brigade commanders are ordered to assume control of the State Camp Grounds (excepting the arsenals and buildings immediately adjoining) on the day prior to the encampment of the respective companies.

Brigade commanders will make details for provost guard, and from each battalion and unattached company the quartermaster and quartermaster sergeant for duty on the day preceding the encampments, but no detail of camping parties for pitching tents will be made.

All officers' help and citizen employees will be provided with some badge or written pass to associate them and their employment. Dates for annual drills will be announced in orders later.

The Boston Sunday Herald says that Adj.-Gen. Dalton proposes, if he can see the way clear, to furnish troops encamped at South Framingham with pure drinking water, and, if possible, with bathing facilities. The best idea yet suggested is to use the water of the lake, located about 300 yards in the rear of Target Hill. The plan proposes that a pumping engine shall be erected on the shore of the pond, and that the water be forced through pipes to a large tank to be erected on Target Hill, and thence distributed throughout the camp ground. For bathing purposes the gravel pit, used as a target in recent years for mortar practice, is to be excavated, the bottom lined with asphalt, and a portion of the water from the tank conducted into it. The water of the lake has been examined and found to be perfectly pure

—indeed, much better than that furnished the town of Framingham. It now remains to be seen if sufficient money can be secured to enable the authorities to furnish the proper equipment for State water works.

The following order has been issued:

BOSTON, May 3, 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief acknowledges with satisfaction the excellent duty performed under his orders by the 5th Regiment Infantry, Colonel Wm. A. Bancroft; First Corps Cadets, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas P. Edmunds; Second Corps Cadets, Lieut.-Colonel J. Frank Dalton; the detachment from Ambulance Corps, First Brigade, M. V. M., and the orderlies detailed at the Centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States.

The attention to duty, discipline and soldierly bearing en route and in the city of New York, reflected credit upon themselves, the militia and the Commonwealth.

The thanks of the Commander-in-Chief will be conveyed to the commands in orders.

OLIVER AMES,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

SAMUEL DALTON, Adjutant General.

CONNECTICUT.

G. O. No. 10.

HARTFORD, May 8.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his commendation of the promptness and military efficiency displayed by the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and the First Company Governor's Foot Guards, as participants in the parade in New York, N. Y., April 30, 1889, commensurate of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. The occasion was one to demand a creditable military representation from Connecticut, and the two commands participating performed the service with such promptness and decision as to win the special commendation of the Committee having the military parade in charge.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

LUCIUS A. BARBOUR, Adjutant General.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The Chicago and Northern Illinois Representatives are organizing measures of reprisal against the Springfield and Central Illinois members for having defeated the appropriation for the northern militia camp. It is proposed as a matter of revenge to now abolish the Springfield camp grounds, and, as a step in this direction, Chairman Buchanan, of the Committee on Military Affairs, has prepared a bill, which will be considered at a special meeting of his committee, to be held next Tuesday. The bill authorizes the sale of the ground, situated in the county of Sangamon, and now held by the State for use as camp grounds and rifle range for the National Guard.

The Centennial services in Chicago took the form of public gatherings at the various churches, halls and armories. Both the 1st and 2d Regiments attended services on that day. Recruiting in the 2d Inf. has now been discontinued for the season, the command numbering 1,800 men. It is the intention of Col. Wheeler to take a strong regiment into camp July 6, opening the season this year as last.

NEW JERSEY.

The remaining inspections of the several organizations of the 1st Brigade will take place at the time and places designated below: 1st Regiment—City Armory, Newark, Thursday, May 16, at 8 p. m.; 4th Regiment—Cos. A, C, D, E and F, and field and staff, City Armory, Jersey City, Thursday, May 23, at 8 p. m.; Co. B, armory, Passaic, Monday, May 20, at 8 p. m.; 2d Battalion—Co. B, armory, Englewood, Tuesday, May 14, at 8 p. m.; Co. C, armory, Hackensack, Tuesday, May 22, at 8 p. m.; 3d Battalion—Armory, Orange, Friday, May 17, at 8 p. m.; Gatling Gun Co. A—Armory, Elizabeth, Friday, May 24, at 8 p. m. The inspection and muster will be made by Lieut.-Col. H. Eugene Hamilton, Inspector of Brigade.

The members of Gun Detachment, 6th Regiment taking part in the Centennial parade were:

Lieut., Charles S. Braddock, Jr., commanding; Sergeant, Wm. J. Moss; Corporal, John Pettibone.

Privates.

Walter Davis
Will B. Harris
Lancelot Hill
Stanton Kirkbride
Horace H. Moore
Alfred P. Plum
Wm. H. Pettibone
John C. Shreve, Jr.
Geo. W. Watson, Jr.
A. F. Wayne
Andrew Zulger
Winfield S. Baxter
Wm. H. Henlings, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Sunday Item announces that it has been officially decided that the Pennsylvania troops shall encamp separately, or, as it is popularly called, in "regimental camps." No orders have as yet been issued, but the several commanding officers are planning where they shall go. It is probable that the 1st Brigade will occupy nearly the same locations as were used three years ago. The 1st Regiment at Devon, the 2d at Valley Forge (if the ground can be secured), the 3d at Fort Mifflin, and the Fencibles somewhere on the Delaware near Andalusia. As in 1886, the troop will probably be allowed to remain at home.

VARIOUS.

On Page 755 we give the cut and description of the New York Parade Ground, promised last week.

It is announced that the plans prepared for the new armory at Albany, N. Y., under the increased appropriation are completed and await the action of the armory commission. The front of the structure remains identical with plans adopted. The projections along the east and west walls, to strengthen them, are now ornamented with conical roofs. The drill shed will have an area of 140x170 feet. The four company rooms are 27x42, and the locker rooms off each 20x29. The third floor of the administration building will be utilized for squad drills, the room being 32x53 feet. The cellar will be fitted with a 45 yard rifle range, ammunition rooms, lavatories, etc.

Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Smith, commanding the Worcester, Mass., Continentals, has issued a circular to the company's members calling their attention to the fact that "a crisis has arisen in the affairs of the corps," and that unless the membership is increased at once the command may shortly be obliged to throw up its charter and disband.

The accidents to officers due to the slipping of their horses in the Centennial parade were very numerous and has resulted in several broken legs, feet, and ankles, and sore backs. Among those injured were: Col. Camp, 23d N. Y.; Capt. L. Wood, 1st N. Y. Battery, and Col. G. Gaines, of Virginia. The latter is still confined in Roosevelt Hospital.

The cars provided for the transportation of the Pennsylvania troops are stated to have been very comfortable.

Some of the horses provided for visiting military at New York by the committee were very sorry looking specimens of horse flesh.

The New York State Assembly passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for an armory for the Glen's Falls Citizens' Corps. The bill had previously passed the Senate, and Gov. Hill's signature is regarded as assured, so that the question now agitating the corps is in regard to a suitable site for the building.

The strength of the 5th Infantry, Mass. V. M., at the recent inspection was as follows: Co. A, 55; Co. B, 55; Co. C, 50; Co. D, 62; Co. E, 60; Co. F, 62; Co. G, 55; Co. H, 59; Co. I, 61; Co. K, 61; Co. L, 62; Co. M, 60. Total, 716. There were only 21 men absent.

The visiting troops quartered in the several armories at New York during the Centennial certainly found their

hosts not lacking in hospitality. The 1st Brigade Headquarters was well patronized and visitors did not regret the call.

The annual reception of the 6th Separate Company, Troy, N. Y., Capt. J. W. Cusack, on April 23, was a very brilliant affair. A large and fashionable assemblage were present. The company were attired in their full dress uniform, scarlet coat, dark blue pants and helmet, with white plume. They looked very neat and soldierly as well, and when the assembly was sounded to "fall in," they promptly took their places. The companies executed the manual in a faultless manner, each move being well made, showing careful training and precision. The company was, at the conclusion of the dress parade, put through several marching movements by Lieut. Mann and their fine manoeuvring elicited much applause from the spectators. The wheelings were very good. After the drill dancing was inaugurated and continued until midnight. The favors contained twelve numbers and were selected with good taste.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The officers of the District of Columbia Commandery for 1889-1890 are: Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. F. Manderson, U. S. V. (re-elected); Senior Vice, Commo. John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Junior Vice, Capt. Samuel S. Burdett, U. S. V.; Recorder, Bvt. Major Wm. P. Huxford, U. S. A.; retired (re-elected); Registrar, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Bvt. Maj. Marcus S. Hopkins, U. S. V. (re-elected); Chancellor, Maj. Theodore Schwan, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Capt. Chas. M. Pyne, U. S. A., retired (re-elected); Council, Col. Chas. C. Nott, U. S. V. (re-elected); Med. Insp. Wm. K. Van Ryeppen, U. S. N. (re-elected); Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Ellis Spear, U. S. V.; Maj. Horatio R. Lowry, U. S. M. C., and Capt. Willard Howard, U. S. V.

The Minnesota commandery will tender a reception to the Secretary of War, and Gen. Schofield, Crook and Drum, and Col. Barr, on the occasion of their visit to St. Paul next week.

The Nebraska Commandery celebrated the centennial of Washington's inauguration by a banquet at the Millard Hotel, Omaha. The following officers were elected for 1889-90: Maj. J. S. Clarkson, commander; Maj. N. G. Franklin, senior vice; Maj. J. M. Paddock, junior vice; Maj. J. M. Brown, recorder; Col. J. B. Dennis, registrar; Lieut. Wm. Wallace, treasurer; Capt. Frank E. Moore, chancellor; Lieut. Thos. S. Obe, chaplain. Executive Committee: Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A.; Col. S. S. Curtis, Wm. Wilson, N. S. Harwood and J. K. Menchester. At the banquet, Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., responded to "The Continental Army and Navy."

The New York Commandery of the Legion Legion held a meeting at Delmonico's on the evening of May 1, and indulged in an informal supper. About 300 members were present, although preparations had been made for 500. This difference in numbers was attributed to the eagerness of the visiting members to return home. Brief speeches were made by Gen. Schofield, Senator Hawley, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Gen. Greely, Gen. Plume, Major Randolph and others. At a business meeting of the Commandery the following were elected: Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Wager Swarney, U. S. A. (retired); Senior Vice Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. A. Carleton, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander, Capt. Chas. S. Norton, U. S. N.; Recorder, Paym. Geo. De Forest Harton, late U. S. N.; Registrar, Capt. Wm. H. Jewett, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Act. Asst. Paym. Allen S. Aprar, late U. S. N.; Chancellor, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Christian J. Christensen, U. S. V.; Chaplain, the Rev. Edward Anderson, colonel of the U. S. V.; Council—Bvt. Col. Horatio E. King, U. S. V.; Bvt. Maj.-Gen. George S. Greene, U. S. V.; Capt. James D. Campbell, U. S. V.; Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A., retired; Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, U. S. N. The New York Commandery also gave Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, a reception at its rooms on 2d St. He was introduced by W. L. Herndon, who was wounded the night before the battle of Chancellorsville and taken prisoner by Gov. Lee.

The officers for 1889-90 of the Massachusetts Commandery are as follows: Commander, General Edward W. Hincks, U. S. Army; Senior Vice Commander, Capt. William W. Douglas, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander, Gen. George B. Drake, U. S. V.; Recorder, Col. Arnold A. Rand, U. S. V.; Registrar, Capt. Hiram S. Shurtlett, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Major William P. Shreve, U. S. V.; Chancellor, A. Paym. Albert J. Wright, late U. S. N.; Chaplain, Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.; Council: Capt. Charles Hunt, Horace C. Bacon and George W. Creasey, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Porter, U. S. V., and A. A. Surg. John H. Mackie, late U. S. N.

GUN FOUNDRY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

There is a good prospect that in the near future the Pacific Coast will have a large gun foundry. The matter has received the attention of a number of California and other Slope capitalists, and the necessary money to establish the enterprise is ready. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco, which has the contract for the construction of the cruisers *Charleston* and *San Francisco*, and also the new coast defence vessel, has successfully demonstrated the ability of the Coast to construct the largest ships in the world. What is now contemplated is the establishment of a large gun foundry, where the forgings for the heaviest class of ordnance can be made. Those interested in the new venture are Senators Stanford and Jones, of Nevada; C. P. Huntington, Representative Morrow, Mr. Irving M. Scott, and others. They have been for months maturing plans for the carrying out of their scheme. Representative Morrow has given the subject his closest attention, and has made numerous trips to the Midvale, Bethlehem, and South Boston Works for the purpose of observing their methods. The naval gun foundry in Washington has also been of great benefit to him, and the facilities used, while in themselves first class, he considers in some respects open to improvements.

The Bethlehem Steel Works is the only establishment in the United States where steel forgings for these heavy guns can be produced. Something similar to these works will be started in a very short time on the Pacific Coast. It is claimed by the advocates of the measure that the iron ore obtained in Calaveras County, California, is fully as good as that obtained in the East. One of the projects of the enterprise is to send Mr. Irving M. Scott abroad for the purpose of visiting the principal steel works of Europe, so as to get the latest ideas on the subject before the plant is started.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An Army Floral Association has been organized in London for the sale of flowers in the streets by old soldiers.

A RUSSIAN paper states that "the Minister of Ways of Communication will shortly examine, in conjunction with the Minister of Domains and of Finance, a project for rendering navigable the principal rivers of Siberia."

THE Duke of Cambridge is to go to Brussels in June to unveil the monument which has been erected in the principal cemetery there over the graves of the British officers who died of wounds received at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

THERE appears to have been some serious fighting between the soldiers and the populace in the streets of Vienna, in consequence of a strike of street car men.

VICE ADMIRAL TCHIKHATCHEFF, Russian Minister of Marine, has, it is reported, laid before the Czar a report upon the Russian Navy, in which he emphasizes the urgency for the construction of a large number of cruisers, and opposes the projected increase of the flotilla stationed in the rivers running into the Black Sea.

FOUR Russian officers have made a bet to ride from St. Petersburg to Paris in 45 days. Having got leave from the Minister of War they are to start in the beginning of May. It is 1,700 miles from St. Petersburg to Paris, therefore they will have to ride at the rate of nearly 38 miles a day to win. Nothing is said about relays of horses.

VON MOLTKE, it is said, is strongly against entrusting private soldiers with a rifle which can be fired too easily.

An old soldier named Thos. Palmer, late of the 33d Regt., and presumed to be the last survivor of those who fought under Sir John Moore at Corunna, has recently died at Weston-super-Mare, England, in his 100th year.

THE Army and Navy Gazette says: "By the courtesy of Capt. Zaluski, 5th Artillery, U. S. A., we have been furnished with some excellent photographs of the new U. S. torpedo cruiser Vesuvius, and also an account of the vessel and her armament. We trust that very shortly we shall be able to devote adequate space to a description of this interesting vessel, and to compare her qualities and performances with those of vessels of similar class possessed by other Naval Powers."

For the first time in the history of naval ship-building, the British Admiralty has taken the country into its confidence, as regards a proposed constructive programme, and laid its designs for a series of new battleships before the Institute of Naval Architects.

ORDERS have been given, says the Odessa correspondent of the Daily News, for the construction of two new war vessels to be commenced at once for the Black Sea. There are to be of the same type as the one at present on the stocks at Nicolaieff. The new vessels are to be of 11,000 tons.

CAPTAIN JOLSCHEIN, of the Russian general staff, recently gave a lecture to the officers of the 11th Dragoon Regt., Charkow, on the late Russian and German manoeuvres, in which he criticised the former as showing a want of strict agreement in the initiative of the commanders of regiments and

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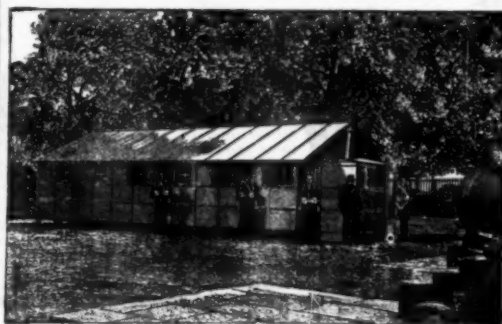
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all bids, or parts of bids. Bids must be ac-
companied by certified checks equal to half
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fantry, A. A. Q. M.

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squadrons, as regards the demands of general orders. He drew the conclusion that the operations of the German cavalry division during the late manoeuvres had practically demonstrated the possibility of usefully employing cavalry in large numbers, even on cultivated soil, and also that the magazine rifle had not been able to deprive it of the chances of success against infantry. The skill in choosing the right moment, powder smoke, fog and hilly ground have always been, and will continue to be, the best allies of sudden cavalry attacks. The Germans believe in the possibility of grand cavalry attacks in modern warfare, and are devoting every energy towards obtaining as much independence as possible for their cavalry.

A new torpedo boat, added to the French Navy to replace one lost in Chinese waters, has been constructed by M. Normand, of Havre, and is 118 feet in length. Three other boats of similar displacement and arrangement will shortly be completed by the same builders. A torpedo cruiser, the *Vautour*, will be launched at Toulon on the 27th inst., and the two torpedo catchers building at L'Orient are to be christened the *Leger* and the *Levier*. Mr. Schichau, the well known torpedo boat builder at Elbing, has acquired a large territory at Danzig, situated near the Imperial naval dockyard, and will establish there a large shipbuilding yard, which is to be opened in October.

An extraordinary story comes from Japan to the effect that a safe, standing in the British Legation at Tokio, had, for some unaccountable reason, been allowed to remain unopened for 28 years. It recently occurred to the intelligent brain of someone at the Legation that possibly the safe might contain something. There being no key, the safe was broken open, when, among other things, was discovered a box of gold and silver medals sent out by the English Government for distribution among those Japanese who assisted in the defence of the Legation in 1861. The intended recipients will now be hard to find; but the story does not speak very highly as to the way in which the business of the Legation was carried on in those days.—*Admiralty Gazette*.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

M. WEYL gives us in *Le Yacht* a resumé of the work of construction actually now in progress for the French Navy. There are five ironclads in hand, the *Brennus*, 11,000 tons, the *Magenta*, 10,580, both on the stocks; the *Hoche*, 10,650, the *Marceau* and *Neptune*, both 10,600, which are in course of completion afloat. The *Brennus* will be built up to 16-100 by January 1, 1890, and advanced 21-100 more during 1891. The *Magenta*, dating from January, 1883, will be up to 59-100 by January 1, and in 1891 will be advanced to 93-100, so that she will be ready for fitting out. The *Neptune* at the end of 1891 will be pushed forward to 84-100. The *Marceau* and *Hoche* are both to be delivered in the course of the current year, and a coastguard ironclad will be laid down at Lorient, to be named the *Tréhouart*. The *Phébéthion*, first-class armored gunboat, is to be advanced to 73-100; she has been four years in hand. The *Sturz*, a sister ship is not yet begun, but is to advance to 35-100 in 1891. The *Coccyz*, another of the type, will be delivered next year, as also the *Flamme*, the last of the second-class armored gunboats. As to the cruisers, the *Dupuy de Lôme*, the only ironclad among them, is in hand at Brest, and will have reached 59-100 by the end of 1891. She was commenced last July. Rochefort and Toulon will during the year each prepare to build an armored cruiser of about 5,000 tons, and by the end of it two more will have been begun by private firms. The *Alger* will reach 63-100 this year, and 94-100 by the end of next; the *Isly* at the same time will have reached 56-100, and if the *Jean Bart* is finished as promised, also at that date, she will have taken only

40 months to build. All these are first class cruisers of over 4,000 tons. Of the second class cruisers, 3,000 tons, the *Davout* will be ready for trial this year, and the *Suchet* will be advanced to 53-100 during 1890. Of the six third class cruisers of the *Forbin* type, about 1,800 tons each, the *Forbin* and *Troude* are undergoing their trials at Rochefort; the *Cosmao*, *Lalande* and *Collogon* are being finished afloat, and the *Surcouf* is still on the ways at Cherbourg.

GERMAN NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

SOME important German naval manoeuvres are to take place during the summer. It has been arranged that a manœuvring fleet, a squadron for evolutions, and a flotilla of torpedo boats shall assemble this year in the western basin of the Baltic, in the Bay of Dantzic, and in the North Sea. The manœuvring fleet is commanded by Rear Admiral von Kail, and consists of the ironclads *Baden*, *Bayern* and *Odenburg*, and of the corvette *Jrene*, commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, as well as of the despatch boat *Wacht*. This fleet assembled on May 1 and will remain in service until Oct. 1. The German squadron for evolutions will be commanded by Rear Admiral Hollmann, who now has command of the squadron stationed at Port Said. It will consist of the ironclads *Kaiser*, *Deutschland*, *Friedrich der Grosse* and *Preussen*, as well as of the despatch boat *Tieten*. This squadron will assemble in the early part of this month, and after the manoeuvres will proceed to the northern part of the Atlantic and thence to the Mediterranean. The flotilla of torpedo boats, under the command of Capt. Barandon, will consist of the despatch boat *Blitz*, of two divisional sloops, and of 12 torpedo boats. This flotilla was to commence operations on the 24th ult. A flotilla of ironclad gunboats will also be formed under the command of Capt. von Achuckman, meeting on Aug. 13 and manœuvring for a month.

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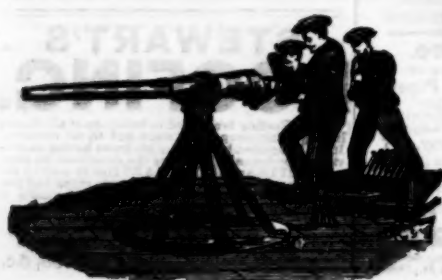
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FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTKE.

The St. James Gazette says: "The majority of Prussian Field-Marshal have been old men; yet even among Prussian Field-Marshals, Hellmuth Karl Bernhard, Count Von Moltke, ranks as a senior. For the first time, at the age of 64, he began to make his mark. In 1870 he had been created Count; in 1871 he was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal; and ever since, although his marvellous powers have never again been demonstrated in the field, his absolute supremacy in the mastery of the modern science of war has been accepted without challenge. That silent old man, with the deeply lined face and the inscrutable eyes, has for 19 years been one of the chief peace-keepers of Europe; and to-day, in his 89th year, he is still a giant with whom no one would willingly wrestle. As little, therefore, can he be spared by Europe in general as by Germany in particular. Few great soldiers have served so long, and fewer still so well as Moltke. He is 89, and has served for 70 years. Wellington died at 83, and had served for only 65 years. Our oldest living Field-Marshal, Sir Patrick Grant, has served for 70 years, but he is four years Moltke's junior. McMahon is only 81, Canrobert only 80, Lord Napier of Magdala but 79. Among the Field-Marshals of the past, however, one finds a few whose years and periods of service can compare with those of Count von Moltke. Lord Gough entered the Army at the age of 15, and remained a soldier for 75 years. Sir John Burgoyne entered the Army at 16, and did not leave it for 73 years. Old Count von Wrangel—'papa Wrangel' as he was called by the Berlin children—had 93 years of life and 81 years of service on his shoulders when he died in 1877. But these are exceptional cases. Blucher died at 77, after a service of under 50 years. Soult died at 82, after a service of 66 years. Grouchy died at 81. Bernadotte died at 78. Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Desau, 'der alte Dessauer,' died at 71. Steinmetz died at 81; Manueff at 76; Herwarth von Bittenfeld at 88; and Derflinger, the victor of Fahrbein, at 89. In another way, also, Count von

Moltke differs from most of the great military leaders of all time. He was already an old man of 70 when he achieved his greatest success, the triumph of 1870-71; Wellington was but 46 at Waterloo; Napoleon but 31 at Marengo; Marlborough 54 at Blenheim; Charles XII. 18 at Narva; Wolfe 33 at Quebec; Todleben 37 at Sebastopol; Alexander 18 at Cherson; Caesar 50 at Pharsalia; Hannibal 26 when he crossed the Alps; Scipio Africanus 33 at Zama; Belisarius 25 at Daras; the Black Prince 26 at Poitiers; Grant 41 at Vicksburg; Sheridan 33 at Cedar Creek; and Marshal Saxe 49 at Fontenoy. Whenever Moltke has needed relaxation he has usually found it in whist—a game of which even now he is very fond, and of which, as might be expected, he is a remarkable player. During the Franco-German War there were but few evenings on which he did not manage to enjoy a rubber; and for many years afterwards it was the nightly business of his Aide-de-Camp, a nephew who is said to be very like him, to make up a little party of good players, so that the Count might never miss his game."

PAY OF FOREIGN OFFICERS.

SEVERAL times I have drawn attention to the liberality of the United States in payment of officers ashore and afloat in comparison with European countries, and to the necessity for the future, if the services are to obtain the best men, of increasing our pay in at least the junior ranks. In the senior ranks the difference is not so great either in the land or the marine forces. To-day a service paper, which badly blundered last week, makes amends by publishing a table showing the pay and allowances when employed afloat of combatant naval officers in England, France, Germany and the United States. From this it appears that with us a senior captain gets £390; in France, £368; in Germany, £394; in the United States, £390, and a junior captain with us £261, and in France £264; in Germany and the United States the same as senior captains. In England's

service a commander in command gets £438; in France, £398; in Germany, £707, and with you, £700; not in command, with us, £365; in France, £366; in Germany, £461, and you, £700. But in France when not in command he messes with the captain free of charge. In England a lieutenant of 12 years draws £341; in France, £471; in Germany, £617, (£417,) and in the United States, £600, while a junior lieutenant gets with us £182; in France, £290; in Germany, £193, and with you, £480.

I fancy that in this calculation the pound has been taken at \$5, but as \$5 are really worth £10s. 6½d., the pay given by the United States should be estimated at least 2½ per cent. higher.—London Correspondence N. Y. Times.

EXTERMINATION OF THE BUFFALO.

At the present time, outside of the National Park, where about 200 buffaloes are now harbored, there are not over 300, probably not as many, left in the whole United States. The survivors of this magnificent race of animals are scattered in little bunches in several localities. There are about 100 in Montana, or at least there were a year ago, some at the head of Dry Creek and the remainder at the head of Porcupine Creek. In Wyoming there are a few stragglers from the National Park, which, when chased, run back there for protection. In the mountains of Colorado last summer there were two bunches of mountain bison, one of 25 head and the other of 11. These have probably been killed. There are none in Dakota, though 18 months ago 30 were known to be there. It was estimated in 1887 that there were 27 in Nebraska, and about 50 more scattered in the western part of the Indian Territory and Kansas. Those in Nebraska have since been killed by the Sioux. Of the thousands that once inhabited Texas, only two small bunches remain. Thirty-two head are near the Raton, in the northwestern part of the Panhandle, and eight in the sand hills on the Staked Plains north of the

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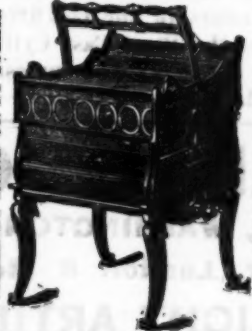
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Pecos River. These were seen and counted on April 1 of last year. This estimate of the remnant of a great race is believed to be essentially correct. It was obtained from reliable and well-informed persons throughout the West, and in part from personal observation during past years.—*Franklin Satterthwaite, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

(From the Chicago Herald.)

EVARTS'S DIPLOMACY.

MR. EVARTS had a colored man named Pete, whose services were invaluable on the occasions of White House dinners. He had charge of what the boys used to call "Evarts's Private Distillery," and when members of the diplomatic corps and other patrons emerged from it on their way to join Mrs. Hayes and the ladies Pete used to despatch them with the warning: "De gemmen will please get froo wipen off dar mouls befo' settin' down to table."

Eminent statesmen and diplomats who recall those halcyon days always smack their lips when they think of Pete and the "private distillery."

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTION.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. SNOW and Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of April 30:

P. Schoop, Zurich, Switzerland, containing cell for second-ary batteries.
L. D. Copeland, Camden, N. J., casing for marine engines.
M. Kaufman, Greenwich, Eng., revolving firearm.
C. H. Ebbets, Hartford, Conn., lock for firearms.

L. D. D. Jeusette, Herstal, Belgium, barrel lock for break down guns.
C. J. Ebbets, Hartford, Conn., cartridge-feed pack for revolvers.

All bearing date of May 7:
C. A. King, Meriden, Conn., breech-loading firearm.
L. W. Gay, Lodowick, Idaho Ter., trigger setting mechanism for firearms.
P. Mauser, Oberndorf-on-the-Neckar, Germany, cartridge feed pack for magazine guns.
C. Vose, Brooklyn, N. Y., screw propeller for vessels.
B. Vitalis, Pittsburgh, Pa., smokestack.

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MARRIED.

BALCH-PICKERELL.—At Washington, D. C., April 29, Mr. GEORGE BALCH, son of Rear-Admiral G. B. Balch, U. S. N., to Mrs. ALLIE SHARPE PICKERELL.

CHAPIN-MOTT.—At Leesburgh, Va., April 25, Dr. FRANK WOODRUFF CHAPIN, New York, to ROBERTA, daughter of Dr. Armistead-Randolph Mott, and sister of Lieutenant T. Bentley Mott, 1st U. S. Artillery.

DUNWOODY-CAMPBELL.—At Oakland, Cal., April 25, Lieutenant F. M. DUNWOODY, U. S. R. M., to Miss CARRIE A. CAMPBELL.

FERDON-BEACH.—At Washington, D. C., April 25, Mr. WILLIAM FERDON to Miss A. M. BEACH, daughter of the late Brevet Lieut. Colonel Francis Beach, Captain 4th U. S. Artillery.

MCMECHAN-LORD.—At Kensett-on-the-Sound, April 24, by the Rev. W. W. Lord, D. D., Lieut. A. C. MCMECHAN, U. S. Navy, and LUCY AGNES, daughter of the late Hon. Scott Lord, of New York.

PICKING-SHERWOOD.—At Baltimore, Md., May 2, Commander HENRY F. PICKING, U. S. N., to Miss LAURA SHERWOOD.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—At Norfolk, Va., April 25, EDMUND BRADFORD, formerly 1st Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery.

BARRY.—In New Bedford, Mass., May 5, NELLIE WILLIAMS, wife of Paymaster W. Barry, U. S. Navy.

CROSS.—In Sioux Falls, Dakota, May 2, of consumption, in the 28th year of her age, CLARA KIMBALL CROSS, wife of Dr. S. A. Brown, late P. A. Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

FRENCH.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., April 30, Mrs. HELEN DOUGLASS FRENCH, wife of Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., 4th U. S. Artillery.

WEIR.—May 1, at his residence, 181 West 74th St., New York City, Professor ROBERT W. WEIR, U. S. Army, retired, in his 80th year.

YARD.—At Trenton, N. J., May 2, EDWARD M. YARD, formerly Commander U. S. N.

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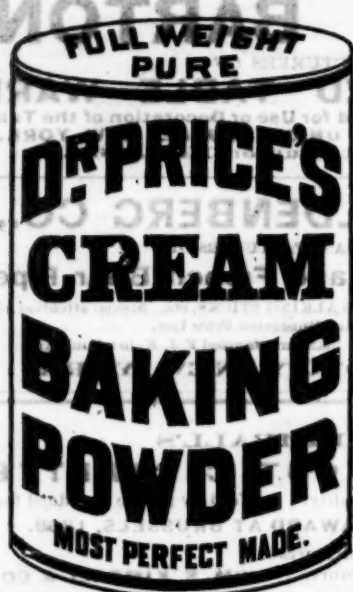
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2. It will wind up the line slowly if the angler chooses.
3. No fish can ever get slack line with it.
4. It will save more fish than any other Reel.
5. It will prevent tips, lines and snells from being broken by a large fish.
6. The Reel is manipulated entirely by the hand that holds the Rod.
7. It enables the angler, and makes it desirable to use lighter tackle.
These claims have been substantiated by the most skillful fishermen in America and Europe.
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